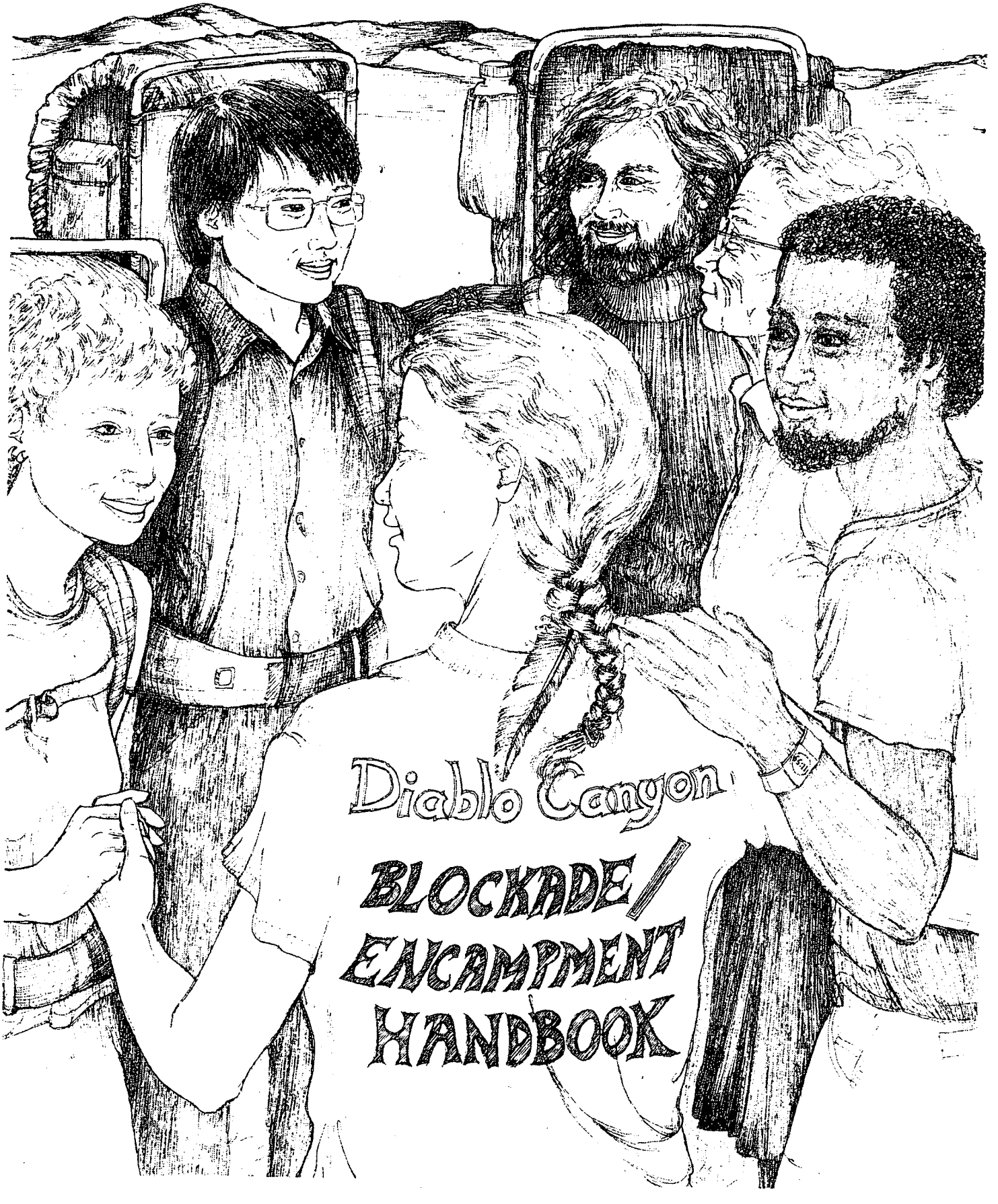
Diablo Canyon
BLOCKADE/
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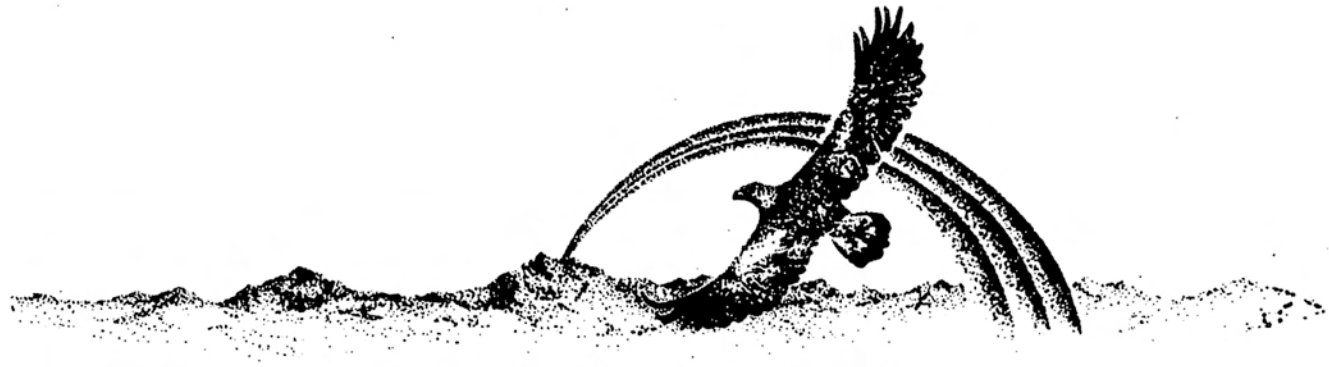

After three days of over 95 degree sunshine, it is cold and foggy in Santa Cruz. There's big storm surf in from the Northern Pacific, too. Very exciting to feel nature flexing herself. The moon is waning, only a few days until the new moon. Even here in "two season" California you can feel the rhythms clearly enough, if you don't go looking for snow or autumn foliage. What does this have to do with Diablo Canyon? Plenty, perhaps. Or so it seems to us. At the heart of the matter, the matter of nuclear energy, is the distance between nature and us humans. It's a distance we're trying to bridge. The huge $1.8 billion multiweather, earthquake "proof" construction that is Diablo is also a statement: "We don't care about the weather, we don't care about the sun or the moon. We will take this deadly substance and make energy for profits, for factories that make TV's and various killing machines". That's what they think.

On a more prosaic level, every time the weather changes, every time the moon slips into a new phase, every solstice and equinox, we ask ourselves "How long until Diablo is licensed? How many moons until the fuel is loaded and it goes radioactive for many thousands of moons?" How long indeed? All signs are that it won't be long at all. Of course, we've heard that before. The plant was on the verge of being licensed when Three Mile Island Nuclear Facility experienced certain technical problems, leading to a postponement of all licenses. Then again this last September 22 we were going to start our blockade, but new delays developed (partially, we think, because of the Abalone's call for a blockade) and again the action was postponed.

Well, this is a Handbook for the latest blockade that the Abalone Alliance has planned. Clearly we think it is likely that this blockade will happen, probably before we're halfway through 1981. Diablo is a pretty important nuke. Despite incredible problems (especially the earthquake danger), the industry and the government are colluding to put it on line because it is so crucial to PG&E (Pacific Gas & Electric), both financially and politically. No doubt there will be a great deal of resistance to our attempt to stop this plant from starting. How can we do this? What chances do we have? What constitutes success? None of these questions is answered directly in this Handbook – that would be too easy. But perhaps somewhere in here are the beginnings of answers. The answers will have to come from what we do anyway, not from what we say. This Handbook represents the point the Abalone has reached in collectively deciding what the blockade will be, as of October 1980. Join us to help develop the action and bring it to flower. There will be updates coming out regularly.

Please, if you have this, read it, consider doing this action with us, and then pass this on to a friend. Why, if all of us brought a new friend to the blockade, we'd have twice the number of people we expected. And two new friends? Why, with two new friends we'd have a movement, and with three? Three would make . . .

Is there anything else to say?

There's an old Spanish proverb that seems appropriate – "Entre creer y crear hay una sol letra de deferencia." (Between believing and creating there is only one letter difference.)

– Handbook Collective

To buy more handbooks send $1 per copy to Northern California Preparers/Trainers Collective, c/o Pandora's Box, 127 Rincon St., Santa Cruz CA 95060 or ask your local Abalone or blockade contact (see back of Handbook).

WE WANT TO THANK the Abalone Alliance Labor Task Force, EBANG Trainers, the **Pentagon '80 Handbook,** *the* **CDAS Handbooks,** *the* **Wall Street Handbook,** *the* **Rocky Flats '80 Handbook,** *and especially Liz Walker, who produced the first* **Diablo Canyon Handbook,** *for their material. We also must thank the collective houses: Anarchy Oaks, Oxford, EPA House, Pandora's Box, Land & Liberty, Columbae and Synergy for places to sleep, materials, and emotional support.*

Our greatest debt is to the Blockade Collective, especially to everyone who attended the meetings where the Handbook was edited and approved. Especially Ray and Charlotte of the DPO and AA offices, and Pam, Diana, Meg, Eric, Bruce, Brad, Natty, Joyce, Lubert, and Elizabeth.

The HANDBOOK COLLECTIVE is made up of members of RANE, AC/DC, CANE, SEED, and Land & Liberty. We include randi, dan, ketih, jesse, kevin, jackrabbit, laura, juana loca, crystal, vida, natasha, stefan, lalapaloosa, naomi, jon, jo, liz, bob, amy, hooker, moo, scott, maryann, rick, edna, chris, and breakfast. Also helping out in layout were meg, mira, david, leigh, Linda, Sarah, Loomis, Leslie, Mik

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GOALS OF THE ACTION

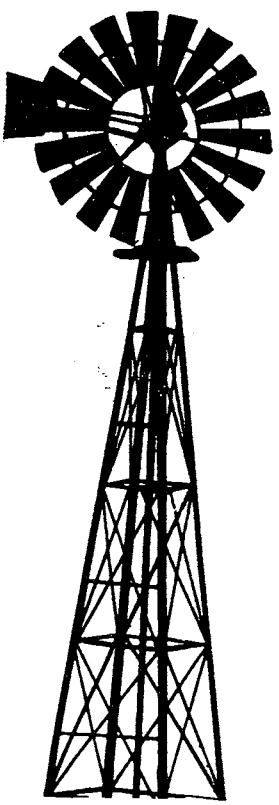
1. The blockade is not symbolic but is intended to actually obstruct the operation of the plant, and will be sustained for as long as necessary.

2. Increase the public's awareness of the serious dangers and drawbacks inherent in nuclear power, and the specific dangers of the Diablo Canyon plant.

3. Express the depth of commitment of many concerned people who say NO to nuclear power and YES to a sane energy path.

4. Assert the right and capability of everyday citizens to participate in the formation of our energy future in the face of the intransigence and irresponsibility of utility companies and the federal energy bureaucracy.

5. Assure that Diablo Canyon never operates as a nuclear reactor.



Declaration of Nuclear Resistance

We are committed to a permanent halt to the construction and operation of nuclear power plants in California. Nuclear power is dangerous to all life. We encourage the real alternatives of conservation and safe, clean, and renewable sources of energy.

To achieve these goals, we join together from throughout the state to form the Abalone Alliance to oppose nuclear power through nonviolent direct action and education.

Beginning with the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant, our nonviolent action will be directed to all existing and planned nuclear plants in California. We will continue until nuclear power has been completely replaced by a sane and life-affirming energy policy.

We recognize that:

1. The much advertised need for nuclear energy is derived from faulty and inflated projections of consumption based on a profit system hostile to conservation. The United States has 6% of the world's population consuming over 30% of its energy resources. With a rational energy policy and appropriate changes in construction, conservation, and recycling procedures, the alleged "need" for nuclear energy disappears.

2. Nuclear plants are an economic catastrophe. They are unreliable and inefficient. Nuclear power is an extremely capital-intensive technology. In contrast, conservation and solar-related energy technologies will create many more jobs, both permanent and safe, than the atomic industry could ever provide.

3. The centralized nature of nuclear power takes control of energy away from local communities.

4. There is a direct relationship between nuclear power plants and nuclear weapons. The export of nuclear reactors makes possible the spread of nuclear bombs to nations all over the world. The theft of nuclear materials and the sabotage of nuclear facilities pose further threats to our lives and civil liberties.

5. The dangers of nuclear power are intolerable. They range from a continuous flow of low-level radiation which can cause cancer and genetic damage, to the creation of deadly radioactive wastes which must be completely isolated from the environment for 250,000 years, to the destruction of our rivers, lakes and oceans by radioactive and thermal pollution, to the possibility of a major meltdown catastrophe. No material gain, real or imagined, is worth the assault on life itself that nuclear energy represents.

We therefore insist:

1. That not one more cent be spent on nuclear power reactors, except for efforts to dispose of those wastes already created and to decommission those plants now operating.
2. That American energy policy be focused on conservation and the development of solar, wind, tidal, biomass conversion, and other forms of clean and renewable energy in concert with the efficient recycling and fair distribution of energy.
3. That all people who lose jobs through the cancellation of nuclear construction or operation be retrained immediately for jobs in the natural energy field or in other areas.
4. That we end production, testing, stockpiling, and use of nuclear weapons.

We have full confidence that when the true dangers and expense of nuclear energy are made known to the American people, our nation will reject this tragic experiment which has already caused so much loss in economic and material resources, health, environmental quality, and the control over our own lives.

We pledge we will wage a nonviolent direct action campaign:

1. To stop construction and operation of all nuclear plants in California.
2. To promote the realistic alternatives of safe, clean, and renewable sources of energy.
3. To encourage responsible community control of energy production and use.
4. To support efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons.
5. To build a more loving and responsible world for ourselves, our children, and future generations of all living things on this planet.

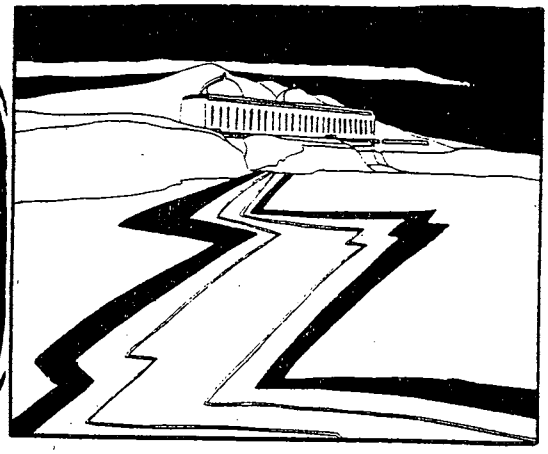
In our work, we will maintain a discipline of active nonviolence and full respect for all persons we encounter. We will speak and act truthfully and openly, and we will honestly weigh concerns brought to us.

We pledge our solidarity with all other nonviolent efforts to stop nuclear power worldwide.

We appeal to all people to join us.

San Luis Obispo, California
February 26, 1978

EL DIABLO



Diablo Canyon Fact Sheet

Pacific Gas and Electric Company, the nation's second largest privately owned utility, has completed the construction of a nuclear power plant at Diablo Canyon with two reactors of over 1,000 megawatts each. If allowed to operate, only about a third of the heat created by these units would be turned into electricity. The rest is waste heat - thermal pollution - lost into the air and water.

The plant is located on the Pacific Coast near San Luis Obispo. It is also 2½ miles from the San Simeon - Hosgri fault zone, which could have an earthquake 8 to 10 times stronger than the plant was designed to withstand. None of the power generated at Diablo would be used in San Luis Obispo county - it's intended for Northern California and the San Joaquin Valley. PG&E was unable to build a nuke in Northern California because of environmentalist pressure. (One site PG&E chose was in Bodega Bay, 1000 feet from the San Andreas fault.)

The cost of the plant has risen to $1.8 billion from an original estimate of $350 million, a 400% cost overrun.

PG&E has allowed room on the site to build four more reactors at some later date.

Excessive amounts of copper were discharged into Diablo Cove in 1974 during the testing of the cooling system of Unit 1. Great damage to the eco-system was done, including the killing of thousands of abalone. It's unknown just how damaging to the oceanic eco-system the operation of the plant would be.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission, successor to the Atomic Energy Commission, continued the pro-industry bias of the AEC. The Los Angeles Times (6/29/77) obtained private memoranda written by NRC staff, one of which indicated NRC reluctance to deny PG&E a license "because of the large financial loss involved and the severe impact such action would have on the nuclear industry." The NRC's actions included trying to make the USGS reduce its estimation of the earthquake danger (the USGS wouldn't budge), sharply upgrading the NRC view of how great an earthquake shock the Diablo plant might be able to resist, and devising a plan, still legally pending, by which PG&E could seek an unprecedented "interim" license that might be easier to approve than the normal full-term license.

The United States Geological Survey announced in 1973 that indeed a fault, named the Hosgri after its discoverers, was present 2½ miles off the coast from the Diablo site. The USGS then commissioned the Chairman of the Department of Geology at UCLA, Dr. Clarence Hall, to investigate the fault. His findings appeared in the December 26, 1975 issue of *Scenic* magazine. He found that the Hosgri fault is a major one in the entire Pacific coast fault formation and that it parallels the feared San Andreas fault. The USGS then reported that the Hosgri fault is active, that it was very likely the location of a large 1927 earthquake, and that the fault is capable of a quake larger than PG&E claimed the Diablo plant could withstand when PG&E designed and built it.

The Scenic Shoreline Preservation Conference of Santa Barbara was the original legal intervenor against the Diablo Canyon plant. One of their witnesses, geologist Ralph Vrana of San Luis Obispo, suspected the presence of an earthquake fault several miles off the coast from the Diablo site. His warnings were unheeded and the Atomic Energy Commission refused to act on the intervenor's request that a thorough search for faults be done before construction on the plant proceeded.

History of resistance to Diablo

In February of 1976, eight people from the Continental Walk for Disarmament and Social Justice held a sit-in at the front gate of Diablo to express their opposition to nuclear power. All were arrested; three later had the charges dropped and the others were sentenced to 5 days in jail or $125 fine.

As many Californians began to see that the legal intervention process was long and costly and inherently biased towards industry, that the electoral process was too easily manipulated by moneyed powers, and that the legislative process could not fight a plant already under construction, the Abalone Alliance was born in June of 1977. It is a network of decentralized grass-roots groups throughout California that are committed to stopping nuclear power through non-violent direct action and education. (see the Declaration of Nuclear Resistance in this Handbook.)

Our first major action was an occupation of the Diablo Canyon site on August 7, 1977. This coincided with a support rally at Port San Luis beach, attended by 1500 people. The occupation was totally non-violent, with occupiers remaining peaceful throughout. There were 47 people arrested for criminal trespass, and some were also charged with unlawful assembly. We later discovered that 2 of the 47 were police informants. (see Legal section).

Another major civil disobedience action was sponsored by the Abalone Alliance on August 6 and 7, 1978. There were 487 occupiers and blockaders..10 times the number from the previous year. A day long rally drew 5000 people to the nearby beach

In early March of 1979, when the licensing of Diablo Canyon seemed imminent despite massive public opposition, the Abalone Alliance reached consensus on a proposal to prevent operation of the plant by initiating a land and sea blockade when the license was granted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Two weeks later, the accident at Three Mile Island caused the level of public opposition to reach unprecedented heights. Mass rallies were held on April 7 in San Francisco and Los Angeles which together drew over 30,000 people. The "Stop Diablo" rally and alternative energy fair held June 30th in San Luis Obispo brought over 40,000 people together from all across California and the West.

Meanwhile, Pacific Gas & Electric felt the fallout of the TMI accident. Final licensing was postponed for months as the NRC announced a moratorium on new plants and mandated review of existing licensing procedures and revisions

These delays meant the blockade was also delayed, and the Abalone Alliance began to change the focus of its energies. A Diablo Conversion Project composed of Abalone, labor, and environmental groups undertook the task of preparing a study on the feasibility of converting Diablo to non-nuclear fuel. A campaign, developed to gain wider support for conversion, took on the economics of nuclear power and sought to convince the State to commission an independent study of conversion. Other groups sought to pressure the Public Utilities Commission (the only State agency with authority to prevent the plant from operating except the governor) to reopen hearings on Diablo and to support conversion.

Diversification extended beyond Diablo as well. Rancho Seco, the operating nuke near Sacramento (a TMI clone by the way), became the target of numerous protests (two of which included civil disobedience) as well as a month-long occupation of the governor's office. Activity also increased around the San Onofre nuclear plant near San Diego and a lot of work was done by our friends and allies in the Redwood Alliance to keep the Humboldt nuke closed.

Local opposition against Diablo has continued to grow. There are now thirteen safe-energy groups in San Luis Obispo County. Most participated earlier this year in a "citizens' march" commemorating the anniversary of TMI. Over 1500 people marched.

Focus on the blockade was renewed earlier this summer when the NRC advised PG&E to apply for a special Low Power Testing License. (Obtaining this license is easier than obtaining a regular one. It would permit the nuclear fuel to be loaded and the plant to become radioactive.)

Once again seeing licensing as imminent, the Abalone set September 22, 1980 as the date to begin the new blockade/encampment. Legal proceedings and our threatened blockade have pushed the earliest license date possible back to either February or March 1981. Taking advantage of this extra time, the Abalone has postponed setting the exact date until a license is granted. When this happens, the automatic appeal process will give us at least two months before final licensing. The blockade/encampment will begin before that date and will continue until we are sure that the plant will not be started up – or until we can try no longer.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON DIABLO CANYON:

Contact your local Abalone Alliance Group (see contact list on the back cover). You can also read **Decision at Diablo Canyon: Power and Profit, or People** *by Dr. Lenderts, $1 from most Abalone groups, and a fascinating analysis of the Hosgri fault by Ralph Vrana, "The Hosgri Fault and What It Means", from Seaside Survival Group, 1397 2nd St., Baywood Park, CA 93402.*

II. NONVIOLENCE

GUIDELINES OF THE NONVIOLENCE CODE

The Abalone Alliance requires that all participants in its actions accept and adhere to the Non-violence Code so that people know what they can expect of each other. For more elaboration of the rationale behind these guidelines, see the section "Dynamics of Non-violent Action".

1. *Our attitude will be one of openness, friendliness, and respect towards all people we encounter.*
2. *We will use no violence, verbal or physical, toward any person.*
3. *We will not damage any property.*
4. *We will not bring or use any drugs or alcohol other than for medical purposes.*
5. *We will not run.*
6. *We will carry no weapons.*

The rules which are the Abalone Alliance Non-violence Code are a valuable beginning, but they are no substitute for sensitivity to the dynamics of a particular situation or a sense of what kinds of positive acts are likely to be constructive and beautiful.

HISTORY OF NON-VIOLENT MASS ACTION

The use of non-violence runs throughout history. However, the fusion of organized mass struggle and non-violence is relatively new. India's struggle for complete indepencence from the British Empire included a number of spectacular non-violent campaigns. Perhaps the most notable was the year-long Salt campaign in which 100,000 Indians were jailed. This led to the breaking of the British monopoly on the sale of salt.

In the early 1900's, the women's suffrage movements in the U.S. and Great Britain employed various non-violent tactics including mass marches and demonstrations, hunger strikes, ongoing vigils, civil disobedience, filling the jails, noncooperation, boycotts and constant disruption of business as usual. Persistent pressure forced the passage of bills giving women the right to vote by the mid-1920's.

Labor movements in this country and around the world have used non-violent action with striking effectiveness. The Industrial Workers of the World (Wobblies) in the pre-World War I period held a number of general strikes in the Northwest which radically changed the power and consciousness of labor and organized free speech confrontations in Spokane, San Diego and Fresno, among other places.

In 1937, the Flint, Michigan employees of General Motors invented the sit-down strike. After other tactics in their struggle for union recognition had failed, they voted to occupy the factories and to live inside until their demand was met. During the sit-down, all strikers met together daily to plan and organize the tasks that had to be done. The sit-downs spread rapidly to other GM plants; with the help of much outside support, the sit-down strikers achieved their goal.

The Australian dockworkers, after they had stated their opposition to uranium mining, refused to load uranium into ships bound for other countries.

In Poland, hundreds of thousands of striking workers paralyzed the economy in an attempt to force major concessions from the government, such as free trade unions and lifting censorship curbs.

Non-violent tactics played a pivotal role in the struggle against the Vietnam War, in radicalizing public opinion and forcing the American withdrawal. These tactics included draft card burnings, draft file destruction, sit-ins, blocking induction centers, draft and tax resistance and mass demonstrations by up to a million people.

Using mass non-violent action, the civil rights movement changed the face of the South. The Congress of Racial Equality initiated modern non-violent action for civil rights with sit-ins and a freedom ride in the 1940's. The successful 1956 Montgomery bus boycott electrified the nation. Then, the early 1960's exploded with non-violent action: sit-ins at lunch

consensus

counters and other facilities, freedom rides to the South, the non-violent battle against segregation in Birmingham, Alabama and the 1963 March on Washington, which drew 250,000 participants.

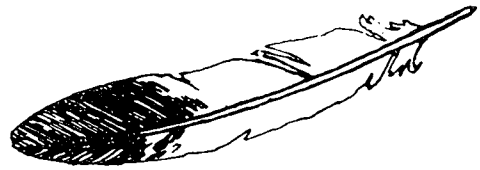
In the current anti-nuclear and environmental struggles, non-violent direct action has been a major element of campaigns waged by citizen resistance. Fisherfolk of the Japanese port of Sasebo, worried about dangers to their health and livelihood, blockaded a leaking nuclear-powered ship with their fishing boats to prevent it from docking in port. The ship was turned away and eventually forced into premature decommissioning.

In Markolsheim, France, people were angered by plans for the construction of a lead factory. From September to November 1974 they took over the site – building a friendship house, digging wells, and bringing farm animals until February 1975, when the French government was forced to withdraw the plant's permit.

Whyl, West Germany was the proposed location for a nuclear power plant. Long years of petitions and rallies of protest did not deter the utility and on February 17, 1976, construction was to begin. Several hundred people went to the site and blocked bulldozers, preventing construction for the day. The police used hoses and arrests to disperse the crowd. But the following week, 28,000 people returned to the site from all over Germany, France, and Switzerland. The police, in the presence of so many people, withdrew.

A bustling "village" was maintained there for more than a year. Farming on and off the site provided food for the occupiers. Thirty-five neighboring villages took one week turns at maintaining the presence. An emergency alert system utilizing church bells, phones, and sirens was created to bring more people to the site should the police threaten to intervene. It was said that within 24 hours 10,000 people could be gathered in such a situation. The government backed down at the end of 1976 and delayed construction of the plant for the forseeable future.

In May of 1980 several thousand Germans occupied the construction site of a waste storage facility near Gorleben. An antinuclear village on the model of Whyl was built and dubbed "The Free Republic of Wendland".



The community was brought to an end after a month when 10,000 police cleared out the 2000 Wendlanders and razed the village to the ground. The struggle against Gorleben continues.

Since the mid-seventies, tens of thousands have participated in non-violent mass actions directed against U.S. nuclear power and weapons plants including Diablo Canyon, Seabrook, Trojan, Rocky Flats, Comanche Peak and the Pentagon. These actions have proven to be effective and instrumental in raising consciousness, delaying construction or implementation of policy, as well as empowering their participants to join other social change movements.

Conscious non-violent action is perhaps not limited to our species. In early 1980 thousands of dolphins gathered to resist their own slaughter by Japanese fisherfolk and forced the fishing boats back to port.

In the appendix there is a further discussion of the Dynamics of Non-violence in the sections – "Emotional and Verbal Violence & the Role of Anger" and "The Politics of Non-violence".

Dynamics of NonViolence

When we in the anti-nuclear movement commit ourselves to non-violent campaigns, we set in motion a twofold dynamic. First, we begin to change ourselves; as we confront corporate lies, hold non-violence preparations, form new affinity groups, we gain confidence in working together. This happens both naturally and consciously, as we learn that the means by which we come together and act determine and affect our ends. The second dynamic is our effect on those outside our community, not only our governmental and corporate opponents, but the large number of uncommitted people whose support is necessary for important social change.

The antinuke movement reflects this dynamic. Its commitment to feminist process, small autonomous groups, and to strong, well-organized actions that help people brave arrest, has done more than empower its members. It asserts to neutral people that we are dedicated, that we're not going to give up or go away. We alienate some by acting, just as we perhaps

exclude some who don't "believe" in consensus process – but we gain the attention and respect of many more who otherwise remain untouched by thoughts of the nuclear menace.

Potentially, everyone can act to stop nukes, because ordinary people have power. In 1977, 47 people committed civil disobedience at Diablo; the next year, ten times that many risked arrest. By acting we gain momentum – and this momentum creates grave problems for the authorities. As we gain and keep people through good process and commitment, we enlarge our choices of non-violent strategies – and limit the authorities' choices in the process.

The ideal dynamic is that of ordinary people gaining power and control over the things that matter in our lives. The means we employ – consensus decision-making, skill sharing, small groups, mutual respect and support – mirror these ends. So what about the dynamics of actual confrontations? Can non-violence help us control real-life situations? Certainly it can give us more power. When we act violently, most of us are in unfamiliar terrain which is very familiar to police trained to respond to the cues of violence. But when we refuse to give those cues, we put the police in unfamiliar territory. Their power resides in the threat of arrest or the fear of force; and, in the power to disperse us once again and turn a collective into isolated individuals. When we stand our ground, when we show determination rather than fear of arrest or violence, we deprive them of their usual responses, and draw them into a field of conflict with rules of our choosing: non-violent rules. Violence is a relationship – when we act differently, when we combine non-violence with determination, when we treat them as potential allies or intimates, we confuse them and open them to change.

43. KUAI-BREAKTHROUGH

-RESOLUTENESS

The Judgement:

One must resolutely make the matter known at the court of the king. It must be announced truthfully. Danger.

It is necessary to notify one's own city.

It does not further to resort to arms.

It furthers one to undertake something.

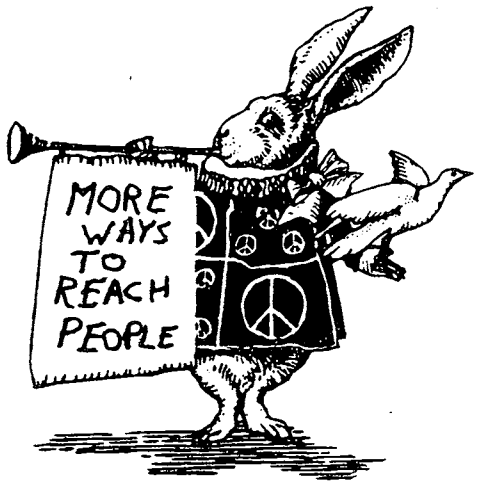
In a resolute struggle of the good against evil, there, are, however, definite rules that must not be disregarded, if it is to succeed. First, resolution must be based on a union of strength and friendliness. Second, a compromise with evil is not possible; evil must under all circumstances be openly discredited. Nor must our own passions and shortcomings be glossed over. Third, the struggle must not be carried on directly by force. If evil is branded, it thinks of weapons, and if we do it the favor of fighting against it blow for blow, we lose in the end because thus we ourselves get entangled in hatred and passion. Therefore it is important to begin at home, to be on guard in our own persons against the faults we have branded. In this way, finding no opponent, the sharp edge of the weapons of evil become dulled.... Finally, the best way to fight evil is to make energetic progress in the good.

I CHING

RESPONSES TO VIOLENCE

Non-violence is not a guarantee that the authorities won't use violence. The civil rights movement in the U.S., the struggle against the British in India, and the women's suffrage struggles in the U.S. and England clearly show this.

If they do respond with violence, how does one remain non-violent in the face of riot(ing) police? The first thing is maintaining human contact with the potential assailant – whether it's a policeman, a policewoman, a counter-demonstrator, or an angry participant from "our" side. Body language is very important: keeping your hands open and at your sides, maintaining an attentive but non-aggressive stance, making predictable movements, and especially making eye contact with your opponent.



Also very important is calmly explaining why you are there, and if possible, getting the other person to respond. In some situations, listening rather than talking may help prevent conflicts from erupting. People who are angry – and this applies to meetings as well as to actions and demonstrations – do not always want to be argued with; sometimes they just need to release their feelings.

The Rocky Flats Handbook adds, *"An important attitude to develop which helps to resolve conflicts is that each person, no matter how much you disagree with them, has some good in them, and probably has a part of the truth. Respect for her/him as a person can help prevent the escalation of a verbal conflict to a physical one. Cultivating this attitude may also help you keep control over your own feelings and to maintain your non-violence".*

It is crucial that affinity groups discuss, and role play, responses to potentially violent situations. For instance, an a.g. can physically surround someone being assaulted, while continuing to talk, distract, or calm the attacker. Active non-violent responses such as this are, after all, the same idea as the entire blockade, which is intervening against the corporate violence of nuclear power. This firm, collective and yet non-violent response to violence isn't restricted to one blockade, just as people's empowerment isn't restricted to one issue. For example, a California a.g. in Boston was on its way home from dinner when they came upon a large man hitting and choking a woman outside the restaurant. As one of the people there relates it:

"Instinctively we felt that we couldn't just let this happen – so we surrounded the man, who began simultaneously to threaten us and "explain" himself. By remaining calm and yet firm, by asking questions and allowing him to expend his rage, and yet by forcing him to deal with the truth: 'you have no right to hit her!' *we defused the situation. In the meantime, one of the other women in the group pulled the woman aside to see if we could help her. She thanked us but also asked us to go, saying 'I'm all right now, really'. Afterwards we formed a circle, paradoxically feeling the power of our actions and sensing the need for doing so much more. Individually, none of us probably could have acted; together we acted instinctively, overcoming our fears, gaining power."*

There's a story they tell about a woman being chased by a violent policeman at one anti-nuke demonstration. As he was about to catch her, she suddenly stopped to face him and said, "I'm your daughter!" He froze.

We can show the police (among others) another model of human nature, people who are acting for nature and themselves, and this process encourages our opponents' doubts

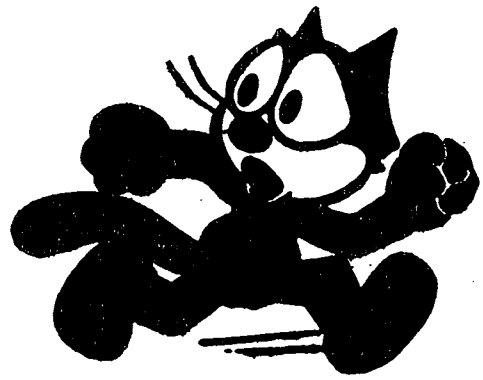
about the rightness of their actions. We can also bring about mutual respect. At another action, the police attacked four affinity groups approaching the site from the west. Those who ran not only got beaten more often, but they also accomplished nothing. Some groups linked arms and faced the police, talking to them as they jabbed and poked the protesters away from the plant. "Run, you bastards", the cops said. "Go on, run!" "We aren't going to run, officers," was the reply. Step by step, jab by jab, the police "gained" a few hundred feet; as they did their anger dissipated as the protesters talked to them. The police "charge" slowed to a walk and finally petered out altogether. With the protesters right behind them, the police returned to the nuke.

In a non-violent action, then, we bring many pressures to bear on our opponent – as well as maintain more collective control over our own responses to their threats.

An integral part of this is establishing the right "feeling" during an action. Many people comment on the extraordinary tone of non-violent actions. It comes from the fact that the participants are *centered and clear* about what they are doing; about what they risk and what they can gain. Gandhi referred to this as *Satyagraha. Satya* is truth, but the truth that implies love and human dignity; *agraha* is firmness, the force felt by both actors and opponents when truth and love are acted on. Don't look at this "tone" as something imposed by leaders or committees in order to have discipline; rather it emerges freely when, by acting, people take back some control over their lives.

Note

Police are trained to use holds and blows that can break bones or sprain joints when they feel it is appropriate. You should be aware of this when you are intimately resisting an officer non-violently. You will have to be the one to decide how much to risk, how much to accept. If you are beaten by one or more police, cover the base of the back of your head at the spine with your hands. Your elbows go over the sides of your head. Lie in a fetal position with your legs drawn up to protect your groin. This is the last stage of dealing with this kind of violence: communication, and sometimes withdrawal should be tried first.



THE POLICE AND THE NATIONAL GUARD

The police and National Guard we will face during the blockade of Diablo are as much human beings as we are, and, as humans, are susceptible to the effects of non-violence, rational communication, and love. If we approach them as foes, the interaction will take on the characteristics of a self-fulfilling prophecy, and become a hostile and possibly violent confrontation.

By dealing with the police in a positive way, we don't guarantee that they won't be brutal and obedient. But we challenge that brutality and obedience and make deviations from it possible. At the heart of all effective social change movements is the ability to affect (either to paralyze or win over) part of the repressive establishment. Only when there is large scale dissatisfaction among the forces of order does major social change become possible.

Ambivalence, even resistance, is more common among police and soldiers than most people know. Grizzled sergeants have come into the holding cells of protesters to express their admiration (July 4, Sacramento), and many cops (especially those near nukes) are anti-nuke. At Seabrook during the October 6 occupation attempt, the National Guard troops had to be ordered not to fraternize with the protesters. And Abalone women had powerful experiences in San Luis Obispo jail, having guards contribute at meetings and even joining in the closing circle.

As the social tension and debate increases around the issues of nuclear weapons and power, we can expect tension to rise within the police and military as well. Whole units of National Guard refused to go to Chicago in '68 to battle protesters. And *thousands* of U.S. troops in Vietnam refused to fight... in many different circumstances from jungle patrol to the B-52 Christmas bombing raids.

The things that go into an individual's decision to become a police officer or soldier are complex and varied ... they include economic need (especially true of soldiers), a desire to serve other people, and other less laudable. But it is important to remember how complex we all are... and how much anyone can be affected by honest communication.

Police from Santa Barbara, Ventura, and the Central Coast area will be at the action. National Guard units and police may come from anywhere in California. As of this writing there is no statewide collective working on outreach to these people, although there has been a great deal of communication between police in San Luis Obispo and the Abalone Alliance. It is important that this communication continue and increase; if you want to help, contact the Diablo Project Office.

Non-Violence Bibliography

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Conney, Michael & Michaelowski, Helen, ***The Power of the People:*** *Wonderfully accessible, pictorial history of active non-violence in U.S. from W.W. I to the present, including women's suffrage, labor movement, disarmament, civil rights, farm workers, and the peace movement. Lots of personal history.*

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Deming, Barbara, ***Prison Notes:*** *Eloquent story of noncooperation in prison during Civil Rights campaign.*

Deming, Barbara, ***Revolution and Equilibrium:*** *Can't recommend this collection of essays too highly. Often brilliant and always personal, she traces her development from the early sixties through the feminist revolution. The title essay is definitive.*

Feminism and Non-violence: *Available from War Resister's League, this packet of articles and essays includes women's anger, radical feminist perspectives on non-violence, and men's anti-sexist movement. Includes an excellent 4 page bibliography.*

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Lakey, George, ***Strategy for a Living Revolution:*** *Highly recommended.*

Sharp, Gene, ***The Politics of Non-violence (vols. 1-3):*** *This is the biggie, folks. The first volume is a slender, coherent discussion of non-violent action's theory of political power, with interesting examples from Russia and Latin America. The next volume is a laundry list of every NV technique. The last volume, on dynamics of non-violence, discusses how to build a strong movement and face inevitable repression. I found it "complete" in a very academic way.*

Thoreau, Henry, ***On Civil Disobedience:*** *A stirring account of one man's day in the clink. Inspiration to people from Massachusetts.*

WORKING TOGETHER

feminist process

When we speak of feminism in the context of the anti-nuclear movement, the most obvious connection is our use of feminist process: emphasizing synthesis, resisting dichotomous thinking, dealing with emotions as well as "facts", and a more wholistic approach to meetings in general. These insights are incorporated in the sections on working together: "Consensus", "Affinity Groups", and "Support".

Confronting sexism is also often discussed under the heading of feminism. Our contribution in that regard is to reprint an excellent section of the **Pentagon '80 Action Handbook** dealing with sexism, entitled "Overcoming Masculine Oppression". This detailed description of the numerous sexist modes of behavior people slip into during group interactions is an important step in beginning to name and overcome all the things which keep people from coming together in non-oppressive, empowering ways at meetings and in the larger movement for social change.

In the appendix you'll find an article by the Handbook Collective on other aspects of feminism.

OVERCOMING MASCULINE OPPRESSION

Many of the problems we run into in anti-nuclear groups are those of domination within the movement.

People join a social change movement in order to alleviate an external problem. Too often we are confronted with the same kind of behavior we find in our everyday lives. We're all too often stifled by heavy-handed authority: bosses at work, parents or spouse at home and teachers at school.

People want not only to be accepted in these groups but also to make a contribution and be active participants. In order to work successfully to change things we must also pay attention to our own behavior. More often than not, men are the ones dominating group activity. Such behavior is therefore termed a "masculine behavior pattern" not because women never act that way, but because it is generally men who do it.

Here are some specific ways we can be responsible to ourselves and others in groups:

Not interrupting people who are speaking. We can even leave space after each speaker, counting to five before speaking.

Becoming a good listener. Good listening is as important as good speaking. It's important not to withdraw when not speaking; good listening is active participation.

Getting and giving support. We can help each other be aware of and interrupt patterns of domination, as well as affirm each other as we move away from those ways. It is important that men support and challenge each other, rather than asking women to do so. This will also allow women more space to break out of their own conditioned role of looking after men's needs while ignoring their own.

Not giving answers and solutions. We can give our opinions in a manner which says we believe our ideas to be valuable, but no more important than others' ideas.

Relaxing. The group will do fine without our anxiety attacks.

Not speaking on every subject. We need not share every idea we have, at least not with the whole group.

Not putting others down. We need to check ourselves when we re about to attack or "one-up" another. We can ask ourselves, "Why am I doing this? What am I feeling? What do I need?"

Interrupting others' oppressive behavior. We should take responsibility for interrupting a brother who is exhibiting behavior which is oppressive to others and prohibits his own growth. It is no act of friendship to allow friends to continue dominating those around them. We need to learn caring and forthright ways of doing this.

The following are some of the more common problems to become aware of.

Hogging the show. Talking too much, too long and too loud.

Problem solver. Continually giving the answer or solution before others have had much chance to contribute.

Speaking in capital letters. Giving one's own solutions or opinions as the final word on the subject, often aggravated by tone of voice and body posture.

Defensiveness. Responding to every contrary opinion as though it were a personal attack.

Nitpicking. Pointing out minor flaws in statements of others and stating the exception to every generality.

Restating. Especially what has just been said by a non-dominant person.

Attention seeking. Using all sorts of dramatics to get the spotlight.

Task and content focus. To the exclusion of nurturing individuals or the group through attention to process and form.

Putdowns and one-up-manship. "I used to believe that, but now..." or "How can you possibly say that...?"

Negativism. Finding something wrong or problematical in everything.

Focus transfer. Transferring the focus of the discussion to one's own pet issues in order to give one's own pet raps.

Residual office holder. Hanging on to formal powerful positions.

Self-listening. Formulating a response after the first few sentences, not listening to anything from that point on and leaping in at the first pause.

Inflexibility and dogmatism taking a last stand for one's position on even minor items.

Avoiding feelings. Intellectualizing, withdrawing into passivity or making jokes when it's time to share personal feelings.

Condescension and paternalism. "Now, do any women have something to add?"

Being "on the make." Using sexuality to manipulate people.

Seeking attention and support from women while competing with men.

Running the show. Continually taking charge of tasks before others have a chance to volunteer.

Pack Rattis. Protectively storing key group information for one's own use and benefit.

Speaking for others. "A lot of us think that we should..." or "What so and so really meant was...."

The full wealth of knowledge and skills is severely limited by such behavior. Women and men who are less assertive than others or who don't feel comfortable participating in a competitive atmosphere are, in effect, cut off from the interchange of experience and ideas.

If sexism isn't ended within social change groups there can't be a movement for real social change. Not only will the movement flounder amidst divisiveness, but the crucial issue of liberation from sex oppression will not be dealt with. Any change of society which does not include the freeing of women and men from oppressive sex role conditioning, from subtle as well as blatant forms of male supremacy, is incomplete.

This piece was originally written by Bill Moyers of the Movement for a New Society (MNS). We are printing an edited version (edited both by us and by the Pentagon '80 Handbook*). For the complete article you can write to MNS at 4722 Baltimore Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19143.*

CONSENSUS

What is Consensus? Consensus is a process for group decision-making. It is a method by which an entire group of people can come to an agreement. The input and ideas of all participants are gathered and synthesized to arrive at a final decision acceptable to all. Through consensus, we are not only working to achieve better solutions, but also to promote the growth of community and trust.

Consensus vs. Voting: Voting is a means by which we choose one alternative from several. Consensus, on the other hand, is a process of synthesizing many diverse elements together.

Voting is a win or lose model, in which people are more often concerned with the numbers it takes to "win" than with the issue itself. Voting does not take into account individual feelings or needs. In essence, it is a quantitative, rather than qualitative, method of decision-making.

With Consensus people can and should work through differences together and synthesize seemingly contradictory ideas. We believe that people are able to talk peacefully about their differences and reach a mutually satisfactory position. It is possible for one person's insights or strongly held beliefs to sway the whole group. No ideas are lost, each member's input is valued as part of the solution.

Abalone Alliance and Consensus: It is for all the above reasons that the Abalone Alliance has structured its decision-making process on both pure and modified forms of consensus. Throughout the blockade/encampment, all decisions will be made on this basis; it is crucial that all participants understand consensus, and how to use it in their affinity groups and in spokescouncils.

Nuts and Bolts of Consensus: Consensus does not mean that everyone thinks that the decision made is necessarily the best one possible, or even that they are sure it will work. What it does mean is that in coming to that decision, no one felt that his/her position on the matter was misunderstood or that it wasn't given a proper hearing. It also means that the final decision doesn't violate someone's fundamental moral values, for if it did they would be obligated to block consensus. Hopefully, everyone will think it's the best decision; this often happens because, when it works, collective intelligence does come up with better solutions than could individuals. But, it may occasionally not, and then the decision may just be the one supported by the most people. Those who object can do one of several things:

— Non-support ("I don't see the need for this, but I'll go along.")

— Reservations ("I think this may be a mistake but I can live with it.")

— Standing aside ("I personally can't do this, but I won't stop others from doing it.")

— Blocking ("I cannot support this or allow the group to support this. It is immoral.")

— Withdrawing from the group.

Obviously, if many people express non-support or reservations, stand aside or leave the group, it may not be a viable decision even if no one directly blocks it. This is what is known as a "lukewarm" consensus and it is just as desirable as a lukewarm beer or a lukewarm bath.

Attitudes and behavior which help a group reach consensus:

— Responsibility: Participants are responsible for voicing their opinions, participating in the discussion, and actively implementing the agreement.

— Self-discipline: Blocking consensus should only be done for principled objections. Object clearly, to the point, and without put-downs or excessive speeches. Participate in finding an alternative solution.

— Respect: Respect others and trust them to make responsible input.

— Cooperation: Look for areas of agreement and common ground, and build on them. Avoid competitive, right/wrong, win/lose thinking.

— Struggle: Use clear means of disagreement — no put-downs. Use disagreements and arguments to learn, grow, and change. Work hard to build unity in the group, but not at the expense of the individuals who are its members.

Forming the Consensus Proposal: During discussion a proposal for resolution is put forward. It is amended and modified through more discussion, or withdrawn if it seems to be a dead end. When a proposal seems to be well understood by everyone, and there are no new changes asked for, the facilitator(s) can ask if there are any objections or reservations to it. If there are no objections, there can be a call for consensus. If there are still no objections, then after a moment of silence you have your decision. Only the beginning, of course, now you have to carry it through.

Once consensus does appear to have been reached, it really helps to have someone repeat the decision to the group so everyone is clear on what has been decided.

If consensus is blocked and now new consensus can be reached, the groups stays with whatever the previous decision was on the subject, or does nothing if that is applicable. Major philosophical or moral questions that will come up with each affinity group will have to be worked through as soon as the group forms. (See "Principles of Unity" in the "Affinity Group" section.)

The fundamental right of consensus is for all people to be able to express themselves in their own words and of their own will. The fundamental responsibility of consensus is to assure others of their right to speak and be heard. Coercion and trade-offs are replaced with creative alternatives, and compromise with synthesis.

Roles in a Consensus Meeting: There are several roles which, if filled, can help consensus decision-making run smoothly The *facilitator* (or *co-facilitators*) aids the group in defining decisions that need to be made, helps them through the stages of reaching an agreement, keeps the meeting moving, focuses discussion to the point at hand, makes sure everyone has the opportunity to participate, and formulates and tests to see if consensus has been reached. Facilitators help to direct the process of the meeting, not its content. They never make decisions for the group. If a facilitator feels too emotionally involved in an issue or discussion and cannot remain neutral in behavior, if not in attitude, then s/he should ask someone to take over the task of facilitation for that agenda item.

A *vibes-watcher* is someone besides the facilitator who watches and comments on individual and group feelings and patterns of participation. Vibes-watchers need to be especially tuned in to the sexism of group dynamics.

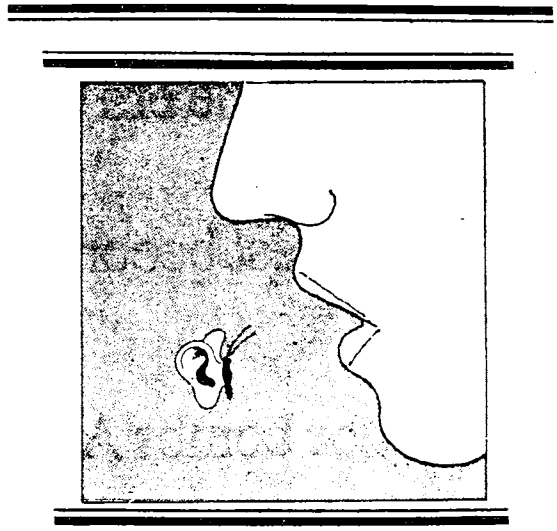
A *recorder* can take notes on the meeting, especially of decisions made and means of implementation and a *time-keeper* keeps things going on schedule so that each agenda item can be covered in the time allotted for it (if discussion runs over the time for an item, the group may or may not decide to contract for more time to finish up).

Even though individuals take on these roles, all participants in a meeting should be aware of and involved in the issues, process, and feelings of the group, and should share their individual expertise in helping the group run smoothly and reach a decision. This is especially true when it comes to finding compromise agreements to seemingly contradictory positions.

Consensus and Action: The goal of every decision-making process is not just to decide on a solution, but also to carry out that plan of action. Without subsequent action, decisions are totally meaningless. This is often overlooked. It seems that a person's commitment to any decision is in proportion to their sense of participation in that decision. Consensus attempts to involve all members of a group, not just the "leaders".

Consensus clearly takes more time than a simple vote. But the added time can be viewed in relation to the increased understanding each member of the group will have about the issue and the increased probability of the decision being carried out; longer decision time but shorter implementation time.

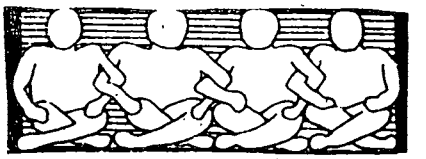
Most deadlock situations are, however, mixed up with emotions. If the root of someone's objections to a proposal is really their personal dislike for the proponent(s), then hopes for resolution are virtually nil until these personal issues are addressed. For consensus to work, the group must be able to identify and work out emotional problems and feelings.



He listened
and listened.
His entire body
was an ear.

Spokescouncils: When operating in a large group, each affinity group selects one person to act as their spokesperson. These "spokes" carry affinity groups', opinions and proposals to spokescouncils of all the affinity groups' reps; they are not empowered to make any final decisions without first consulting their affinity groups (unless it is a pre-determined empowered spokescouncil). Spokes do try to consolidate, synthesize, and iron out differences between proposals so as to creat a proposal(s) agreeable to all. Information is then relayed back to the affinity groups by spokes, the issues at hand reconsidered, and a new position (or perhaps the same old one) is reached. These positions are once again brought to the spokescouncil. If consensus is reached, great. If not, the process may be repeated again or the group may decide to return to the previously agreed upon position.

AFFINITY GROUPS



An affinity group is usually composed of 5-15 people who have either been brought together at an Abalone preparation in non-violence, by being in a local anti-nuke group or other type of work, or just because they're friends. In addition, many affinity groups choose to focus around a specific interest, issue or philosophy, such as opposing sexism or racism in the anti-nuclear movement, peace-keeping, being lesbians, Dead Heads, or single mothers. Affinity groups are the basic decision-making body of the action.

Affinity groups serve as a source of support and solidarity for their members. Feelings of being isolated or alienated from the movement, the crowd, or the world in general can be alleviated through the love and trust which develops when an affinity group works, plays, relates together over a period of time. By generating familiarity and trust, the AG structure reduces the possibility of infiltration by outside provocateurs.

The concept of affinity groups is not a new one; the name goes back to the *"grupos de affinidad"* of the anarchist movement in Spain in the early part of this century. But actually affinity groups are probably the oldest and most ubiquitous form of organization by people seeking to make a better world: what makes more sense than small groups of friends who share an "affinity" working together?

We hope that in organizing for Diablo, many affinity groups will continue on as political/support groups doing anti-nuclear and other things together (for example, anti-war, poetry, gardens, parties, alternative tech, tofu factories, etc.). All over the country this is starting to happen . . . there are groups like Hard Rain, Purple Rage and Luna in Boston; Yellow Rose Life Force in Texas; the Rocky Flats Truth Force in Colorado; Direct Current and The Black Rose in California, and many more.

We feel that affinity groups should meet regularly, or at least several times, before the action to build community in the group, work on their process, plan out a blockade strategy, and have a good time being together. Group names and even identification such as t-shirts or armbands can help bring a group together. At least one group meeting, preferably the one right after the non-violence preparation, should be devoted to legal and jail preparation, in which everyone's questions, fears, reactions, emotions, and attitudes are *explored in depth.* Also, if there is energy for it, an affinity group can practice their blockade strategy with other local AG's, visit the Diablo site ahead of the action, do fund-raising, etc.

Principles of Unity. Simply put, principles of unity are a set of starting agreements for affinity groups. Every affinity group must decide within itself how it will make decisions and what it wants to do. This process starts when the AG forms. For example, if an affinity group is forming to take part in the Diablo blockade/encampment, it will have to reach consensus on the Non-violent Code. Later it will decide what role it wants to play in the action and what legal stance to take. If a new person asks to join that affinity group, they can find out what the group believes in and what they plan to do, and decide if they can share it. Some groups ask that all members share a commitment to feminism, for example, or to non-violence as a way of life. Others, who have specifically formed to do the blockade/encampment, might have less sweeping agreements.

A group cannot hope to reach consensus decisions without having some base of agreement. Once a base is agreed upon, working out the details of specific issues and actions is not as difficult as one might expect, providing that there is a willingness to go along with a good idea, even if it is someone else's.

photo by ralice narcoleptic

Each affinity group will need to have specific members take on particular roles important to the general operation of their group. Rotation of tasks is important to help spread the expertise and power around; it prevents some jobs from become tedious and centralized, and can make for more creative experiences and learning during the action.

Generally, there needs to be a spokesperson *who will attend spokesmeetings during the action; a* contact *who stays in touch with non-violence preparers for new information before the action; and a* legal spoke *to meet with lawyers on your legal strategy. Other important skills which should be provided by members of an affinity group during the action are* media spoke *(someone comfortable talking to media),* peacekeepers/vibe-watchers *(those sensitive to group conflicts and conflict resolution, as well as to individual needs and support in the group) and* medics/healers.

SUPPORT

It can be hard for you to decide whether to be a blockader or do support. It is important to emphasize, for those trying to decide, that both roles are crucial to the success of the action and that either choice will be encouraged. In making the decision, you could consider how each role will affect your family/community, job, and other commitments, as well as one's legal status (i.e., being on probation, a non-U.S. citizen, etc.). Finally, remember that you can change your mind at any time during the action, depending on how you feel.

Support work will go on at three levels: affinity groups, regional groupings of affinity groups, and core support. Whether a support person does direct support for an a.g. (either right at the action or back in the home community), or does core support (which includes collectives doing transportation, legal, media, medical, encampment, outreach/support demos, and others), the support person should be connected with the statewide support network to work out details of support functions. People interested in doing support should contact the support collective whose number is available from preparers, and/or the Handbook contact page.

AFFINITY GROUP SUPPORT

Affinity group support people are considered part of the a.g.'s they're doing support for. Among other things they can:

– Collect a list of people that the members of the a.g. want as contacts in case of injury or arrest.

– Hold money for emergencies and the unlikely need of bail.

– Take care of blockaders' cars, personal belongings, I.D.'s, etc.

– Help the a.g. by providing physical and moral support.

– Keep in touch with the protesters for as long as possible, knowing their arrest strategies (going limp, non-cooperation, etc.) and being prepared to follow police buses to jail if necessary, as was the case in '78.

– Keep track of where each member of the a.g. is jailed, greet them when free.

– Support on the home front: plants, animals, kids, jobs, etc.

REGIONAL/CLUSTER SUPPORT

Each region/cluster should have a support collective in San Luis Obispo and one back in the home area. Regional support in the home area can:

– Relay information from the regional support center in SLO to supporters, friends, etc., in the home area.

– Do media contacts and outreach.

– Gather food, money, supplies.

– Organize support demonstrations.

– Help new protesters join action.

Regional Support Collectives in SLO:

– Bring lots of food for yourselves and others. Storage can be provided.

– Establish who will staff the regional office. Only 2-3 people will be needed at a time, but 24 hours.

– Find out from a.g. support people and other sources who is arrested or injured and relay the info home.

– Help a.g. support people.

– Help do core support when possible.

CORE SUPPORT

Core support consists of those functions which involve support of the action as a whole and cannot be performed by the individual affinity groups or the regional clusters. This includes:

– Media collective.

– Core medical.

– Transportation net.

– Maintain support encampment where all support people will be based when not staffing offices, etc. Be available for providing transport when needed and cooking in shifts. People will also be needed for security and camp clean-up.

– Preparers/trainers collective that will help new affinity groups form right before the action.

– Staff the support information area near the action so supporters can keep in touch with each other and coordinate necessary tasks as they arise.

– Work on support actions and demonstrations in San Luis Obispo area.

– Work with the legal collective; help with the arrest/jail process.

Childcare will be at the support area; this is for the children of the organizers. Children who are not joining the blockade/encampment (see "Juveniles" Section) should be cared for away from San Luis Obispo.

IV ACTION SCENARIO

SCENARIO FLOW

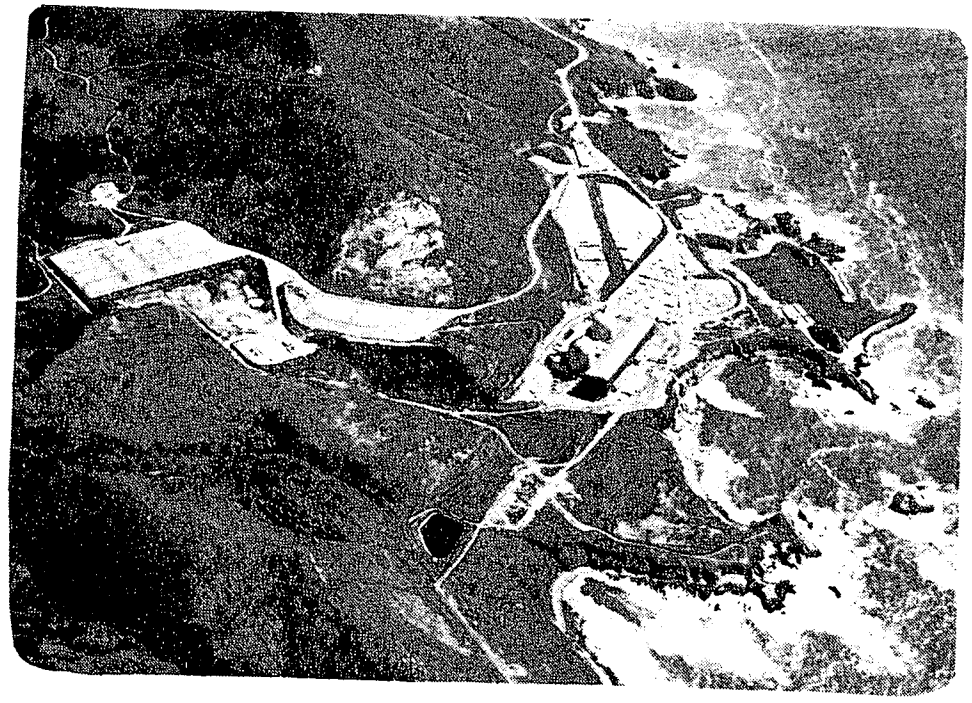
The blockade/encampment is not symbolic. It is intended to actually obstruct the operation of the plant, and it will be sustained for as long as necessary. **The goal of the action is to prevent workers from coming onto the site to load fuel and operate the plant.** As in the 26,000 person non-violent occupation which stopped the Wyhl, Germany nuclear facility, we can create such a powerful dilemma for the government and PG&E that they will decide never to operate Diablo as a nuclear reactor.

All participants in the blockade/encampment must attend an Abalone Alliance non-violence training for this specific action and must join an affinity group.

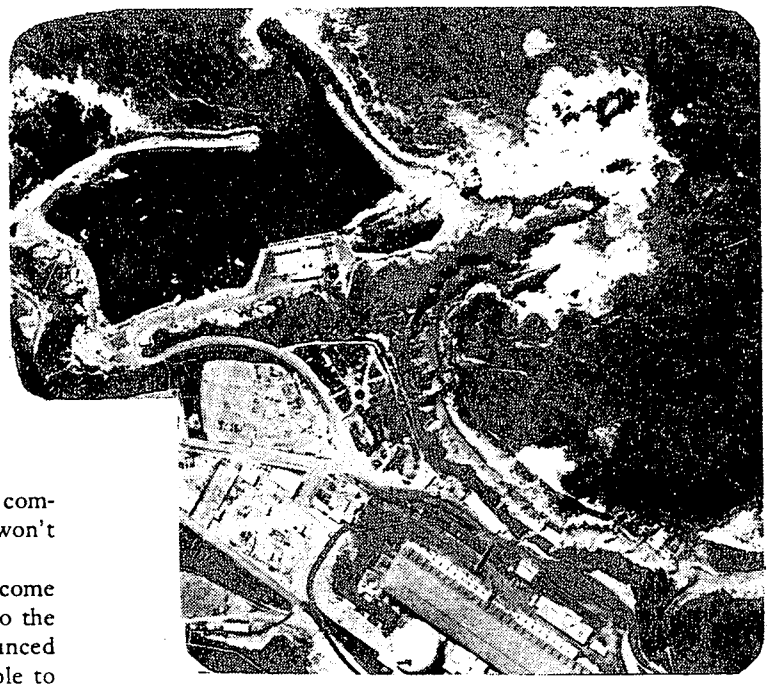
As soon as the license is granted, members of the Abalone Alliance will gather to decide on the exact date to start the blockade. The fuel cannot be loaded until the full N.R.C. has given its approval. There is a two month process in which the Atomic Safety Licensing Board (A.S.L.B.) decision can be appealed to the full Commission. Before this time runs out, the action will commence.

If it appears to the Diablo Project Office (DPO) that Diablo Canyon can go radioactive with less than two months' notice, the DPO/Statewide Blockade Collective can call an empowered spokes meeting to set the date of the blockade, or to re-strategize.

If the date of fissioning at Diablo changes after the date for the blockade has been set, the DPO can call an empowered spokes meeting to re-strategize the action. It will take a consensus of the Abalone Alliance to change an established blockade date.



The Diablo Canyon nuclear facility from the north. On the far left is the Transmission line switchyard. The two white ovals to the left center are open water pools. Right center are the reactor and the turbine building. Diablo sits at the mouth of Diablo Canyon on the narrow coastal plain that lies below the Irish Hills. The coastal cliffs are from 20 to 75 feet high with many easily-climbed breaks and beaches.



This picture clearly shows the intake and discharge coves. The horseshoe shaped cove to the right is the discharge cove. The cove with the breakwaters (left), contains the intake structures of the nuke's cooling system. The intake itself is the square structure at the bottom of the cove.

The Blockade Collective is asking for a one month commitment, although we realize that for some people this won't be possible. The longer people can stay the better.

Under no circumstances should affinity groups come until three days before the action (preferably as close to the action as possible), which is when the previously announced Routing Information Center will be open to route people to the camping/briefing/non-violence preparation/training area. DO NOT GO to the Diablo Project Office; it is going to be the Media Center and will also be used for Action Coordination. The location of the camping/briefing/NV area will only be available from the Routing Information Center whose location will be announced to all affinity groups sometime before the action.

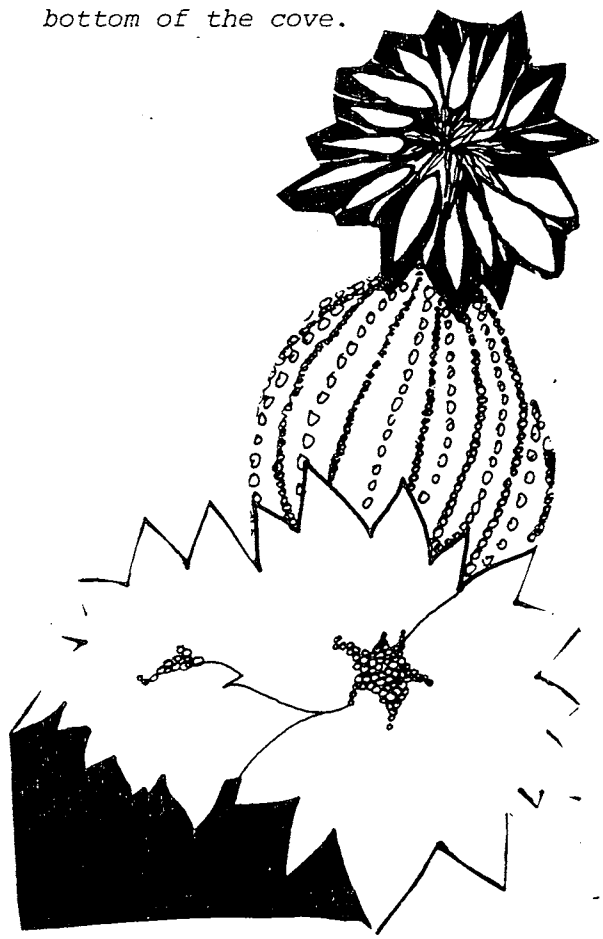
There will be first aid, non-violence preparations - trainings for those that need them, update sessions for everyone, support camping, and final transportation to the blockade starting points from the camping/briefing/NV area.

From camping/briefing/NV area, affinity groups will be transported to the mobile check-in centers that will be at the blockade starting points. There will be many such centers. At these centers, affinity groups will receive armbands and logistical updates. EACH APPROACH WILL MAKE ITS OWN DECISIONS ON WHAT TO DO once the blockade/encampment starts. The communication collective will try to keep each approach as informed as possible.

THERE IS NO OFF-SITE ENCAMPMENT. This is a 24 hour blockade, and once it starts we will try to maintain it. The camping/briefing/NV area is to provide logistical support for the blockade/encampment and is only for limited support camping. There will also be a support center for keeping in touch with the regions (see "Support" for more details). All affinity groups should study their route and become aware of its special problems and joys. (For more information on the SEA BLOCKADE see the following section.)

REMEMBER: Affinity groups may blockade in front of the gates or on any point in the road going into the plant, but not on public roads. This is a human blockade; we will not use physical objects to blockade (kites, balloons, etc. are okay).

The Statewide Blockade Collective is continuing to develop the action scenario and explore various contingencies. There will also be periodic updates sent out through the affinity group network and to all blockade groups. See the Abalone's *Jail/Legal Strategy* in the "Legal" section for important additional information that affects the Scenario.



Conditions for ending the blockade

The Abalone Alliance will not declare the blockade ended or recommend ending it until:

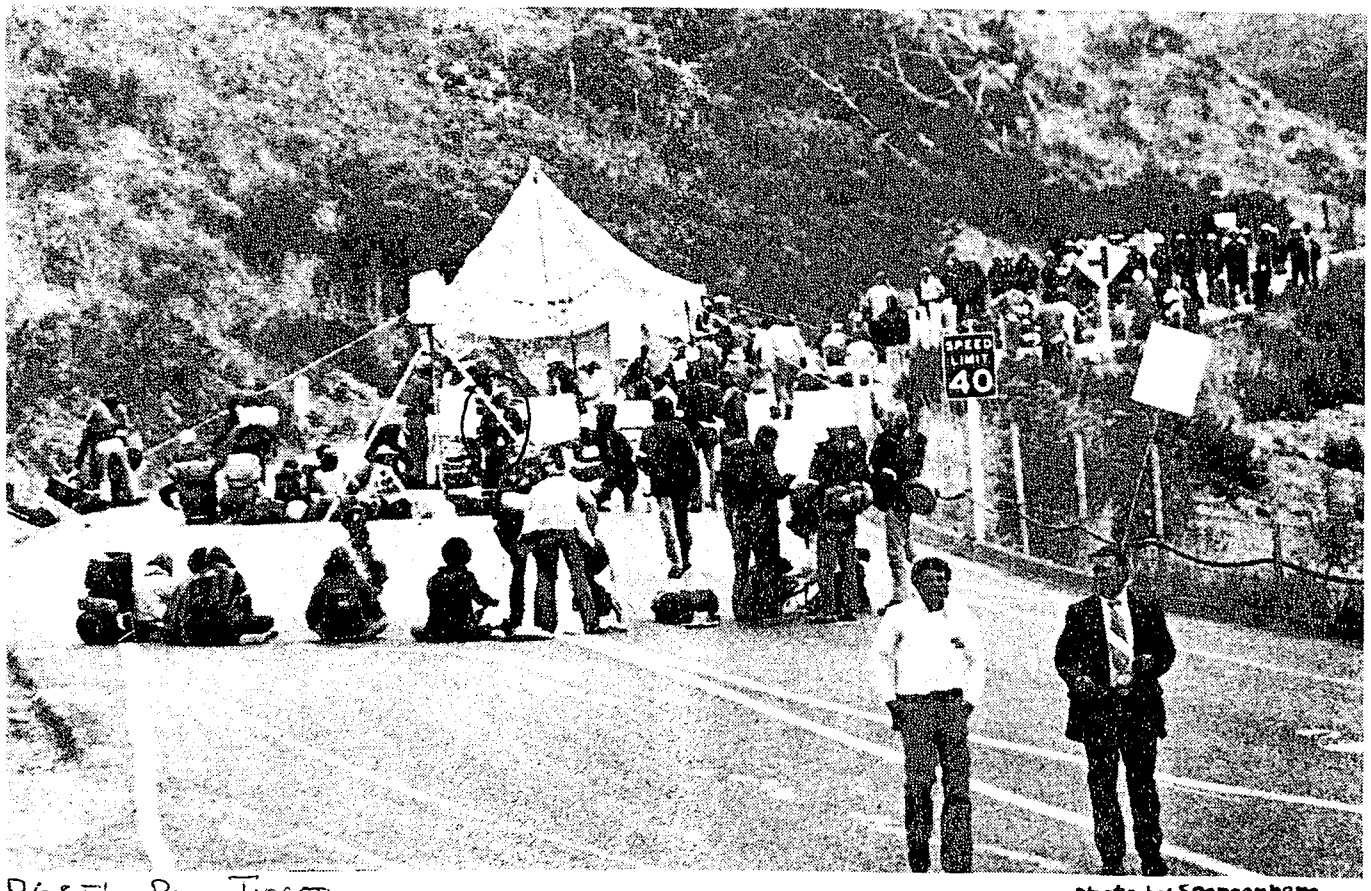
1) The Abalone Alliance has a signed official document from the president and board of directors of PG&E and from the N.R.C. that Diablo will never be operated as a nuclear facility.

2) They announce this at a public press conference before the blockade is called off.

3) They give us a specific time table for removal of the fuel rods and any other nuclear material from the site.

4) All this is signed into a legally binding contract by PG&E and the N.R.C., in consultation with an Abalone Alliance lawyer.

Consensus was reached on these conditions at a statewide blockade meeting, September 29, 1979.



PG&E's Prime Target

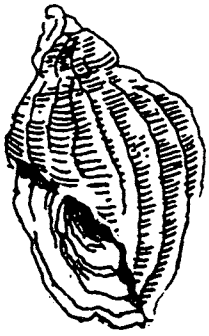
photo by Spangenberg

Occupiers about one mile in on the main acess road to the Diablo reactor face a police line. The two men walking towards the viewer are Brian Dettman, Chief of PG&E security (left), and Sheriff Whiting, head of the San Luis Obispo County Sheriff Department.

Note the terrain and vegetation--rugged chapparel covered hillsides--typical of the area. Be careful of poison oak. Long pants are a must when bushwacking through the vegetation.

August 6th, 1978.

SEA BLOCKADE



The Sea Blockade is considering blockading the small harbor with boats, blockading the intake pipes with people in the water, and by landing blockaders on the beaches near the plant.

People who consider taking part in the sea blockade should realize that there is some risk involved, and carefully weigh their own abilities in a boat and in rough water. Each sea blockader must be able to swim 10 laps in a 25 yard pool and tread water for half an hour (without gear).

There will be one or more large boats provided to take people to the cove near Diablo Canyon. Rafts or smaller boats will then be used to ferry people nearer to the shore, probably inside the breakwater near the intake pipes of the plant. CB radios will help to keep communication going between the boats and rafts. It is very important for "parent" boats to keep lists of all people on small boats and their medical needs.

Affinity groups taking part in the sea blockade should have an even number of people, so that they can pair off as "buddies". There should be no more than 8 people in each sea blockade AG.

Each boat of any sort must have a competent captain or skipper. What he or she says concerning navigation, operating the boat, and safety measures must be respected as final.

IN-WATER TRAINING

Special training sessions will be set up in each region for affinity groups who plan to take part in the sea blockade. A qualified senior lifesaver will lead the group in exercises at a swimming pool while blockaders are wearing full wetsuit gear. Some exercises may include role plays of a panic situation, life-saving techniques, and methods for getting in and out of boats with gear on. There should also be a talk on safety and weather conditions.

In addition, ocean training sessions of 3 or 4 hours are recommended to get experience for swimming in ocean water, through kelp beds, etc. To set up one of these sessions, ask your trainer for the contact person in San Luis Obispo.

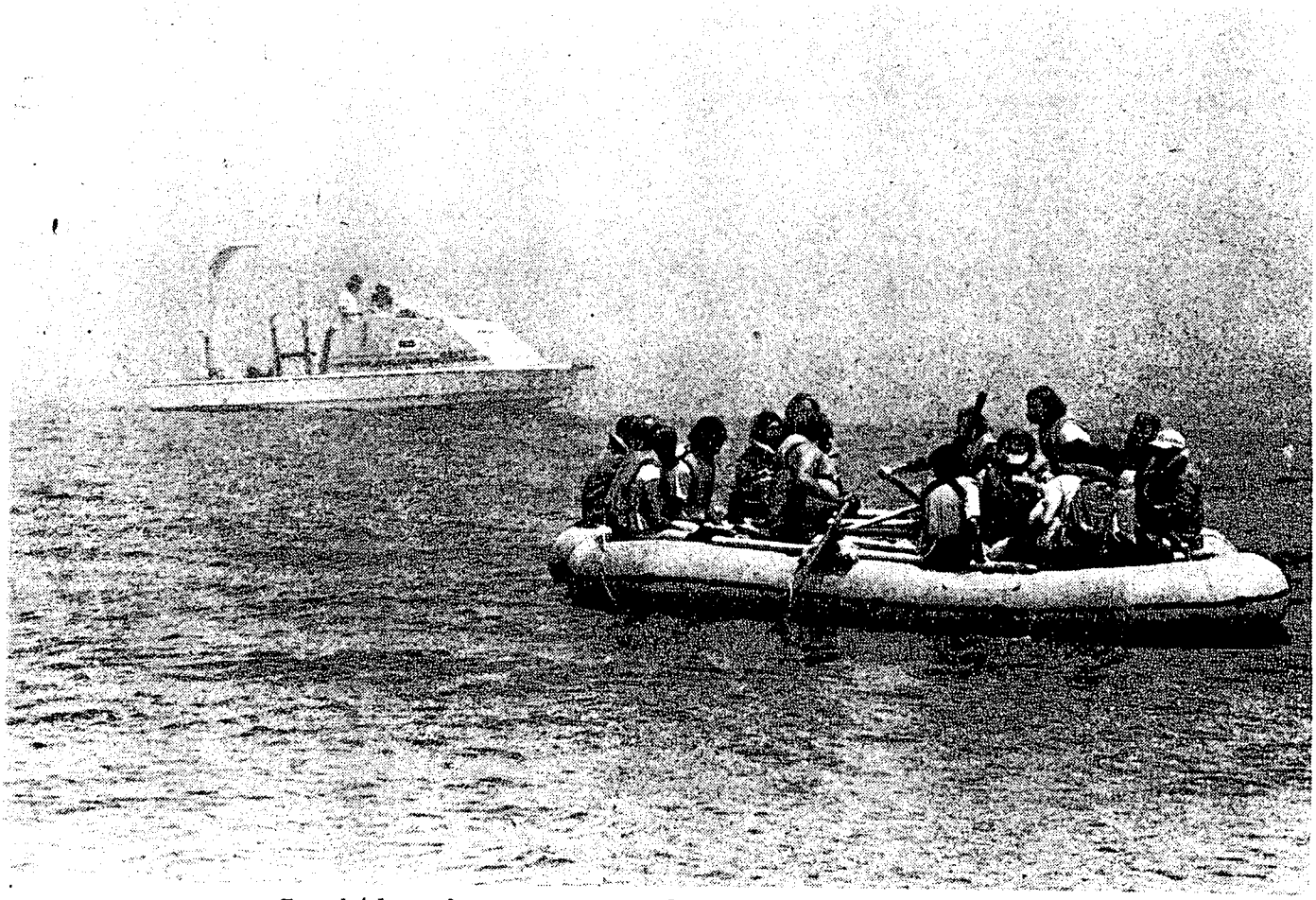
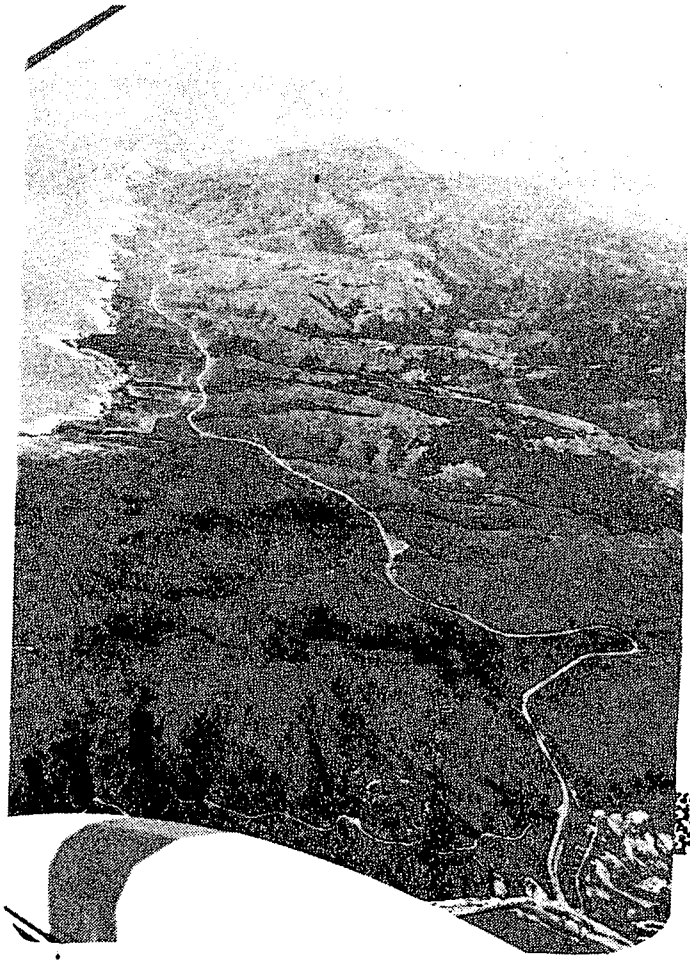


Photo by Spangenberg

Fog hides the reactor as demonstrators approach it in their raft. They are watched by a PG&E security boat. August 7, 1978.



This is the main PG&E access road. At the bottom of the photo where the road reaches the sea is the main gate. Looking up, you can follow the road six miles to the nuclear facility. The velvet looking smoothness of the hills is deceptive--there's a lot of thick chaparrel down there. You can faintly see one of the power-line access roads coming from the right hand side of the photo. Near horeshoe bend in the main road is where most of the arrests occurred in the 1978 action.

The Cows In Texas

The cows in Texas have no eyeballs,
all the livelong day,
the cows in Texas have no eyeballs,
that is why we say
radiation is no hazard,
who needs eyeballs anyway?
besides it's easier to eat them,
they can't run away.

Lots of cows in Pennsylvania,
some of them have three legs,
lots of cows in Pennsylvania,
some are laying eggs.
Radiation is a blessing,
soon they'll be laid by me and you,
then we'll watch it all on t.v.,
hatched by Frank Purdue.

(to the tune of I've Been Working On the Railraod)

The Site

The central coast of California is one of the most beautiful and least despoiled parts of North America. Its rolling hills are covered with live oak, pine, chaparral, and the imported eucalyptus, Indian paint brush, sticky monky flower and lupine, golden poppy and poison oak, too. In the eastern part of San Luis Obispo County is one of the largest concentrations of mountain lions on the continent. To the north, around San Simeon, there are wild boars, a feisty mix of Peccary (native), feral pig and European Boar Hawks, deer and many other mammals and birds live all around Diablo Canyon.

The topography around the nuke itself is predominantly rugged hills with deep, thickly forested valleys and wild grass or dense chaparral on the upper slopes. Rocky sea cliffs averaging 50 feet in height give way to approximately ¼ mile of barren plateau at an elevation of 200 feet. The Irish Hills (the youngest range of hills in North America) rise to 1500 feet from the plateau immediately behind the nuke. The three major hills on the ridge behind Diablo are Spooner (1573 feet), Pecho (1473), and Green (1414). The ridge, at an average height of 1300 feet, provides many opportunities for cover. Overland blockaders should be physically prepared for a strenuous hike of a minimum of 6 miles, or more if a more circuitous route is necessary. Packs should be kept small, due to the rugged terrain and dense vegetation.

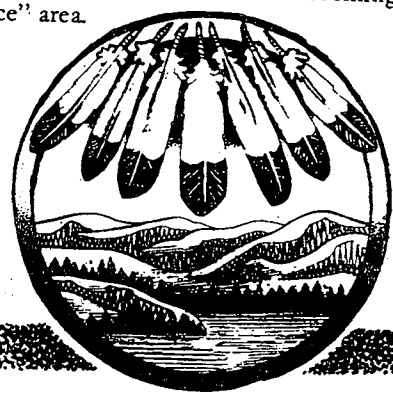
Diablo is not the only corporate exploitation of these beautiful and sacred lands. At Point Concepcion, to the south, Western LNG Associates, subsidiary of Pacific Lighting Corp., and PG&E, plans to construct a liquid natural gas (LNG) port and storage facility. Point Concepcion is the Western Gate of the Native Peoples of this land. Through this sacred place all spirits pass onward from this life. The Chumash, keepers of the Western Gate, have lived on this land for over 40,000 years. These corporations are once again threatening the land, lifestyle and lives of Native Americans.

Point Concepcion is one of the most seismically active regions in the U.S. Five suspected or confirmed surface faults threaten quakes measuring up to 7.5 on the Richter scale. The Arroyo fault lies directly under the proposed site of a 550,000 gallon LNG tank. Point Concepcion has some of the most treacherous wind and surf conditions on the Pacific coast, which will endanger the off-loading process. Finally, it is directly under the test missile firing path of Vandenburg Air Force Base.

Thirty miles north of San Luis Obispo, the Lomex Corp. is planning to place as many as 145 core drills for uranium in the La Panza area of the Los Padres National Forest. All of the drilling sites are on Chumash sacred land. One of the proposed sites is on the grazing land of the Red Wind (Native American) Community, and is ¼ mile from their wells. All 3 sites are on or adjacent to the Navajo, McGinnes and Comarti Creeks, which comprise a large part of the San Luis Obispo County watershed, and which flow into the Shandon and Salinas water basin.

The Hi Mountain and Bear Trap Condor preserves are just a few miles from the proposed drilling sites. The nearly extinct condor ranges for 30 miles. An eighth of a mile away, endangered peregrin falcons flourish in the Red Wind Preserve. On Sept. 22, 1980, the SLO Board of Supervisors refused to request a 3 year moratorium on uranium drilling to study the environmental impact.

Just this October, the U.S. government decided to offer leases in the Santa Maria basin for exploratory oil drilling. The central coast of California seems to be fast becoming another "National Sacrifice" area.



This is one of the PG&E powerline access roads. It leads to Diablo Canyon. It is a long and twisty 10-12 miles through the Irish Hills. No water, be sure you have plenty. And a compass isn't such a bad idea either.

Maps

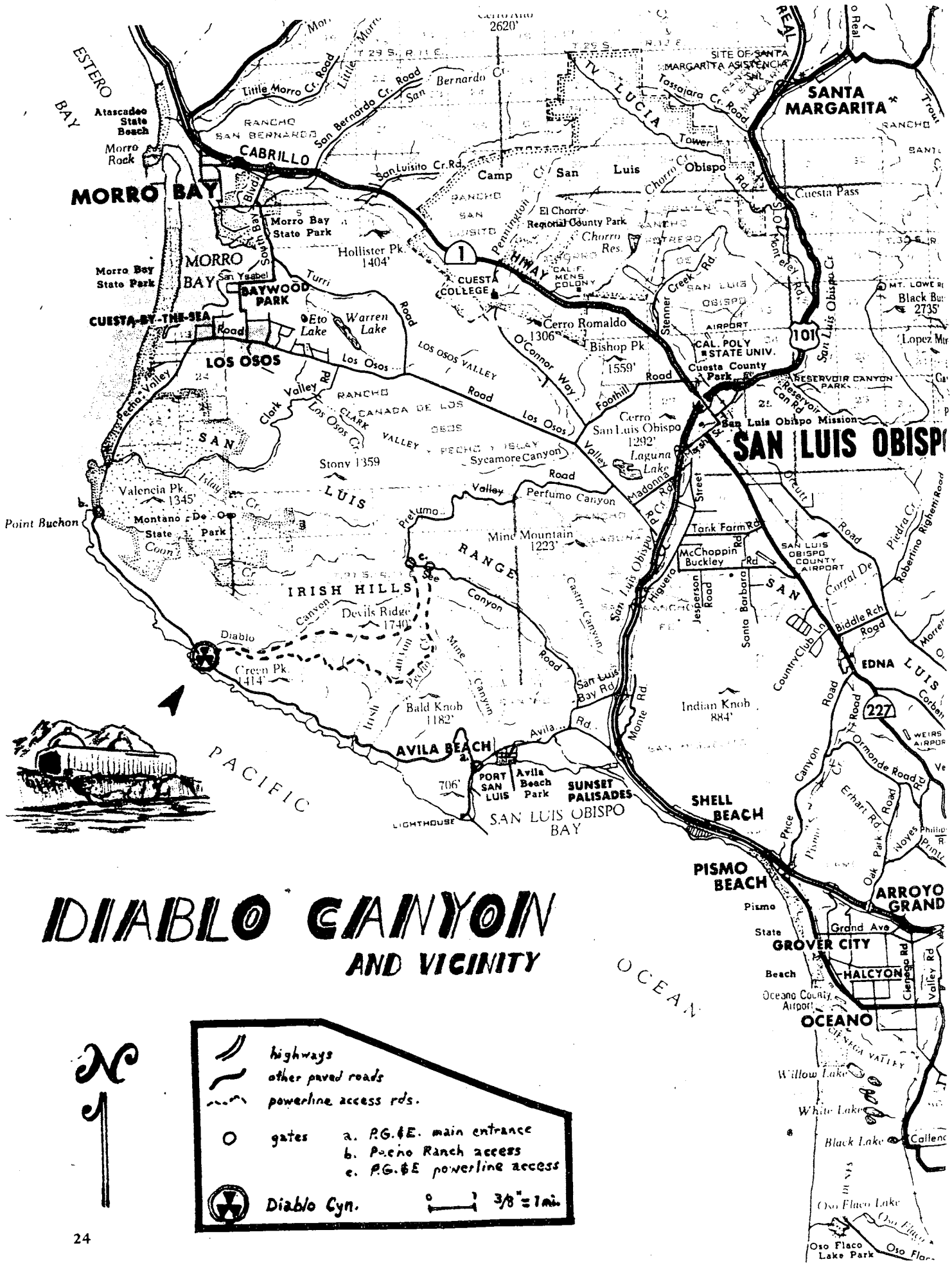
Further and more extensive maps and site photos will follow in handbook supplements to affinity groups and interested folks.

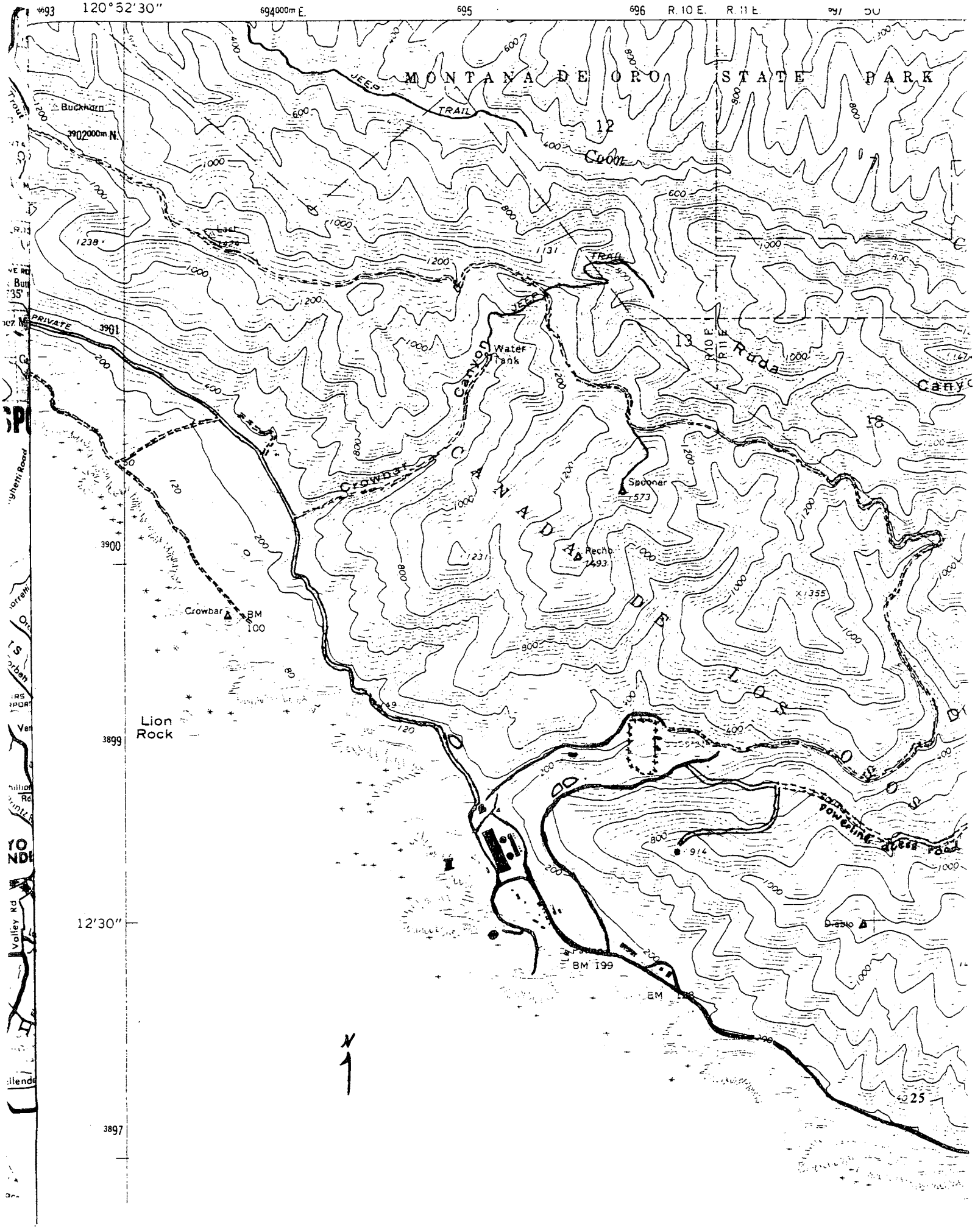
It is recommended that you obtain U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps of the area:

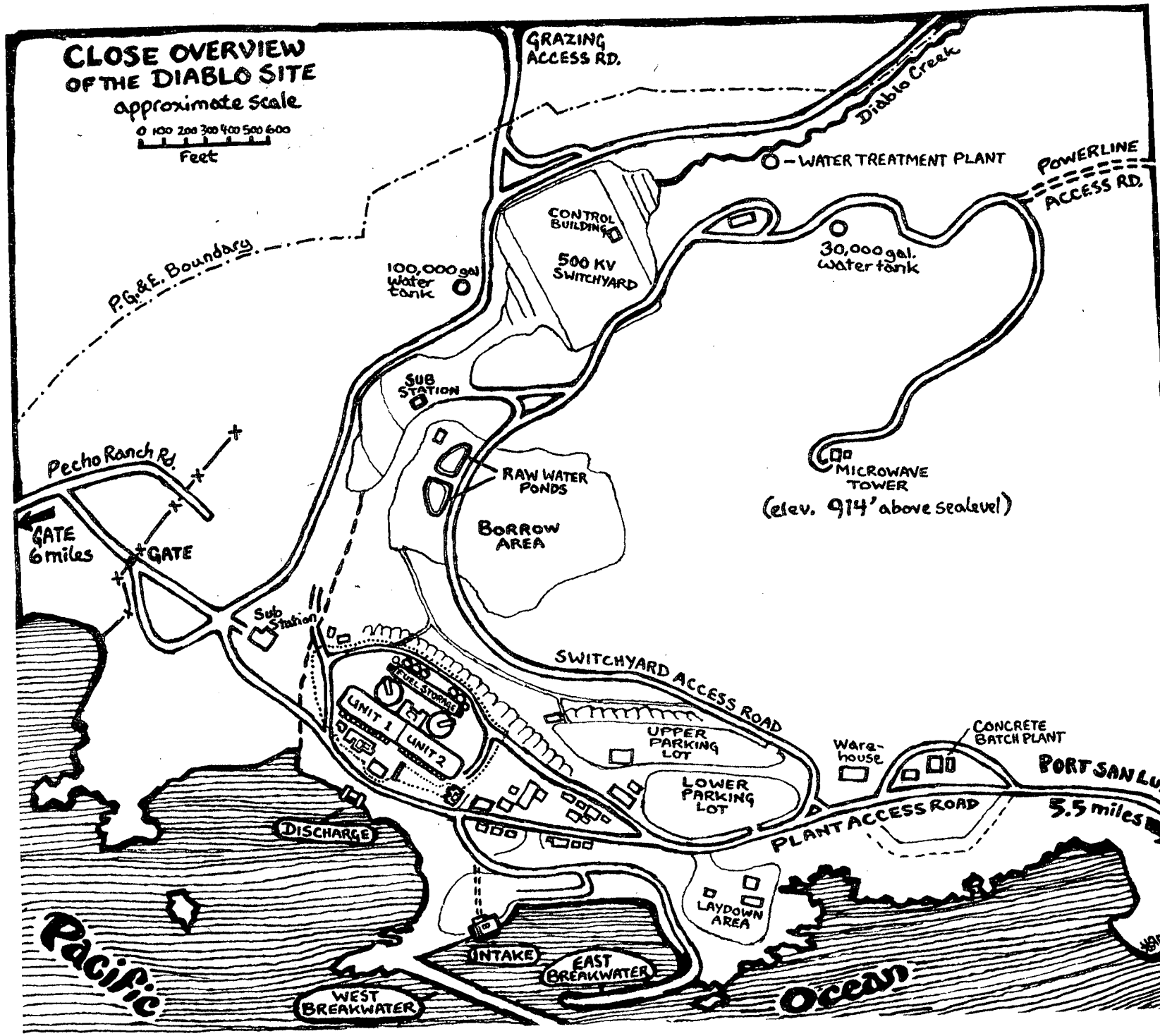
Port San Luis	7.5'	photorevised 1979
Morro Bay South	7.5'	photorevised 1978
Pismo Beach	7.5'	photorevised 1978

You can get these maps from mountain shops or U.S.G.S. offices in Menlo Park, Los Angeles, Denver, Washington D.C., or Reston, Virginia.

Take time to learn how to read topo maps; it isn't hard, and they give a wonderful feel for the land surface.


DIABLO CANYON
AND VICINITY
highways
other paved roads
powerline access rds.
gates
a. P.G.&E. main entrance
b. Pecho Ranch access
c. P.G.&E. powerline access
Diablo Cyn.
3/8" = 1 mi.
PACIFIC OCEAN
SAN LUIS OBISPO BAY
MORRO BAY
CUESTA-BY-THE-SEA
BAYWOOD PARK
LOS OSOS
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SAN LUIS OBISPO Mission
SANTA MARGARITA
AVILA BEACH
PORT SAN LUIS
Avila Beach Park
SUNSET PALISADES
SHELL BEACH
PISMO BEACH
GROVER CITY
OCEANO
EDNA
ARROYO GRAND
CABRILLO
CUESTA COLLEGE
Cuesta County Park
CAL. POLY STATE UNIV.
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY AIRPORT
Morro Rock
Atascadero State Beach
Morro Bay State Park
Point Buchon
Valencia Pk. 1345'
Stony 1359
Hollister Pk. 1404'
Cerro Romaldo 1306'
Bishop Pk. 1559'
Cerro San Luis Obispo 1292'
Mine Mountain 1223'
Devils Ridge 1740'
Green Pk. 1414'
Bald Knob 1182'
Indian Knob 884'
Cerro Alto 2620'
Laguna Lake
Lopez Mtn.
Black Butte 2735'
Willow Lake
White Lake
Black Lake
Oso Flaco Lake
Oso Flaco Lake Park
Oceano County Airport
Camp San Luis Obispo
El Chorro Regional County Park
Chorro Res.
Cuesta Pass
Los Osos Valley Road
Los Osos Creek
Clark Valley
Sycamore Canyon
Perfumo Canyon
Irish Hills
Corral De Piedra
Tank Farm Rd.
Buckley Rd.
Biddle Rch Road
Ormonde Road
Grand Ave
Pismo State Beach
Monte Rd.
San Luis Bay Rd.
Foothill Road
Orcutt Road
Price Canyon
Oak Park
Halcyon
Callendar
Lighthouse
706'


120°52'30"
694000m E.
695
696
R. 10 E.
R. 11 E.
MONTANA DE ORO STATE PARK
Buckhorn
3902000m N.
JEEP TRAIL
Coon
12
13
R10E
R11E
Ruda
Canyon
Water Tank
PRIVATE
3901
CROWBAR
CANADA DE LOS OSOS
Spooner
573
Rechb.
1493
Crowbar
BM 100
3900
Lion Rock
3899
12'30"
3897
BM 199
POWERLINE ACCESS ROAD
914
1355
1231
1131
1238
N
25

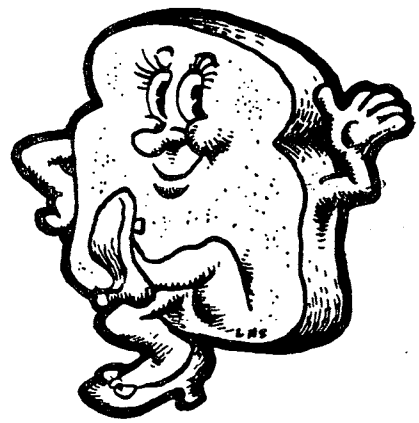

CLOSE OVERVIEW
OF THE DIABLO SITE
approximate scale
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Feet
GRAZING ACCESS RD.
Diablo Creek
WATER TREATMENT PLANT
POWERLINE ACCESS RD.
CONTROL BUILDING
500 KV SWITCHYARD
30,000 gal. water tank
100,000 gal water tank
P.G.&E. Boundary
SUB STATION
Pecho Ranch Rd.
RAW WATER PONDS
BORROW AREA
MICROWAVE TOWER
(elev. 914' above sealevel)
GATE 6 miles
GATE
Sub Station
SWITCHYARD ACCESS ROAD
FUEL STORAGE
UNIT 1
UNIT 2
UPPER PARKING LOT
Ware-house
CONCRETE BATCH PLANT
PORT SAN LUIS
5.5 miles
LOWER PARKING LOT
PLANT ACCESS ROAD
DISCHARGE
LAYDOWN AREA
INTAKE
EAST BREAKWATER
WEST BREAKWATER
Pacific
Ocean

V. needs and responsibilities

PERSONAL NEEDS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Below is a list of gear and food you might consider bringing. We are suggesting **that a time commitment of a month at least is ideal for this action,** *although we realize that for many people that won't be possible. Your affinity group should have its supplies and support together for as long as you think you'll be at the action.*

Note: we welcome people with physical disabilities joining us in the action. But please contact the Blockade Collective so we can make sure we're prepared to meet any special needs.



What to Bring

Food

Food self-sufficiency is probably the best way of meeting our group needs. Since this is a sustained action each affinity group must have on hand 2-7 days of food and water. This may be coordinated with support people. Furthermore, support people must have access to up to 30 days of food and water for AG members.

This suggested list would minimize the amount of litter generated and should provide necessary basic nutrition needs:

hard-boiled eggs, cheese, raisins, granola, spinach, peanut butter, oranges, bread.

It would be advisable for everyone to avoid throw-away plastic or styrofoam containers, and that any tin cans or plastic bags be recycled. Since water will be scarce, dehydrated foods are not recommended. Be aware that salt and sugar increase thirst.

Note: People with special dietary needs should come prepared. If you are thinking of fasting, remember that water will be scarce and that tension and stress may be high. You may have to make quick decisions in tight situations. Unless you are experienced in fasting, and know you can function well, it is not recommended.

People may also consider bringing extra food with them, or have support people ready to provide it, in case we are allowed to stay on the site. Because of the nature of the action it may be necessary for certain support people to face the possibility of arrest in bringing supplies to blockaders. Each AG should recognize the need to have a support person who is willing to run this risk.

Gear

Personal items to bring include: a change of clothes, warm jacket or coat for cool evenings, wide-brimmed hat for daytime sun, pack, sleeping bag, flashlight with extra batteries in a plastic container, matches (in a waterproof container), 2 days of food, utensils - with a cutting knife - and personal medications (see Handbook medical section). Soap, towel, and toilet paper are also good ideas.

Please mark all your clothing and camping gear with your name, address and phone number, and do not bring along expensive, extraneous gear that might be lost or broken.

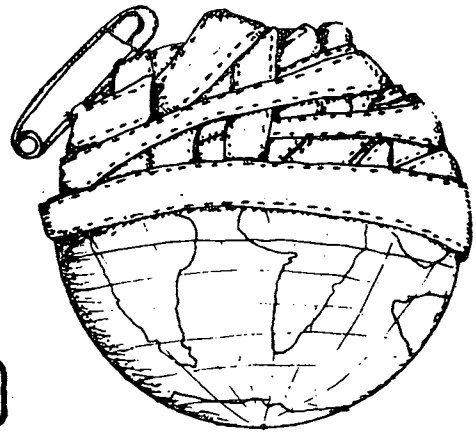
Each group can probably get by sharing the following equipment among members:

tenting or plastic sheeting
thick plastic groundcloth
small camp shovel
rope or twine
toilet paper
cooking utensils (pans, dishes, napkins, salt and pepper, can-opener, serving utensils, etc.)

People should take care of their own trash. If you follow the suggested guidelines for food, your only trash will be a number of small plastic bags which can be rinsed and reused.

REPEAT: Do not bring alcohol or drugs. This is very important to the safety of the entire group, and we will count on folks to control themselves in this regard. The most important thing we can bring is our goodwill and patience. Remember that this may be a tense situation and we should remain flexible throughout.

FIRST AID/ MEDICAL



Everyone planning to transform/blockade Diablo should be in the best possible emotional and physical health. Known health problems should be under control.

People requiring medications or having chronic health problems such as diabetes, epilepsy, asthma, or heart problems, must carefully consider whether or not to participate. You must ask yourself how well your disability is controlled and remember that these conditions are all aggravated by emotional stress and fatigue. If you decide to participate it is imperative that you discuss your condition with your affinity group. They must know how to help you avoid problems, what symptoms to watch for, and know precisely what to do in case you have an insulin reaction, seizure, or asthma attack.

It is recommended that everyone have had a tetanus shot within the last ten years.

Wide-brimmed hats are recommended for the daytime sun, and warm clothes are very important, for it gets quite cool in the evening. Avoid nylon underclothes, as tear gas combines with the chemicals in them to produce burns. Don't wear earrings, necklaces, or contact lenses. Persons with chronic illnesses should wear medical tag bracelets identifying the problem.

Affinity groups need to select one among them to be trained in first aid. Good training can be obtained free from the local Red Cross. The primary role of the affinity group medical person is to meet whatever needs he or she can, and determine when a problem is serious enough to refer to the more centralized medical service facilities.

There will be doctors and nurses ready to handle any medical emergencies.

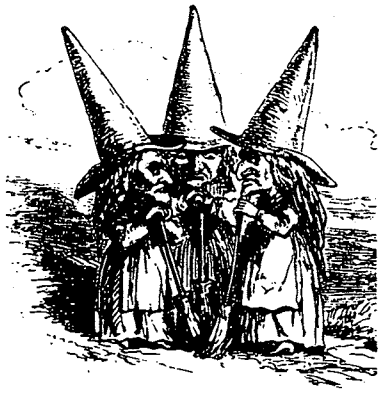
Wear heavy-duty shoes - if you go limp under arrest, sandals can be torturous.

And, be sure to eat a nutritious breakfast the day of the action.

The following items are suggested for a good first-aid kit. An air-tight container (like tupperware) is recommended.

- 2 rolls of 3-inch gauze
- 5 4x4 gauze compresses
- sterile vaseline gauze
- 1 roll of 2-inch adhesive tape
- 1 large box of band-aids
- Q-tips
- squeeze bottle of water
- tweezers
- scissors (blunt-ended)
- clean, dry cloths
- flashlight or pen light
- Ace bandage
- moleskin
- safety pins
- tylenol or aspirin
- liquid soap
- Fels Naptha soap
- triangular cloth for sling
- insect repellant
- antiseptic (Hydrogen Peroxide or Betadine, or equivalent)
- Boric acid
- Calamine lotion
- Kaopectate
- antihistamines
- sun-screen lotion

It's especially important for affinity groups to provide their own first-aid kit this year, since Abalone Alliance medical supplies will be limited.



SOME REMEDIES

Headache: No matter what the ads say, aspirin (two 5-grain tablets) remains the best drug-type remedy for all headaches short of migraine and concussion. Take tylenol (more expensive) only if you tend toward stomach problems.

Sun Stroke: (hot, dry skin; rapid, strong pulse) Lie down, head elevated, in a shady place. Loosen clothing, cool skin with wet rags.

Heat exhaustion: (cold, moist skin; weak pulse) Lie down, head low, keep warm, give hot fruit juices, coffee, tea, soup, salt and water.

Nosebleed: Pinch nostrils firmly shut and apply pressure over the bridge of the nose. It is best to lie down on the side so that the blood can be spit up. Wait patiently. Go to the medical area if 15 minutes of constant pressure produces no results. Be aware that walking will aggravate blood loss.

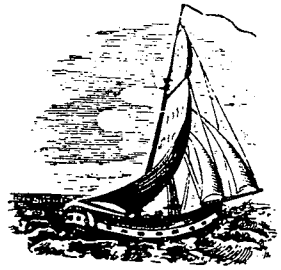
Vomiting: Those who know they sometimes vomit under stress can purchase Dramamine at the drug store and carry one or two to take beforehand. Test it first to be sure it doesn't make you too drowsy.

Convulsions: This is characterized by a period of extreme muscular stiffness followed by twitching movements. Though they look frightening, convulsions that are brief cause no threat to life unless something from the environment causes injury when the person is thrashing about. Get the person to a safe place on the ground, preferably on the side so there is no chance of the airway being obstructed. It's important that the person not bite his or her tongue, so place a soft cloth between the teeth. Loosen clothing around the neck. Don't try to prevent movement. Following the seizure, immediately bring the person to the medical area.

Poison oak: Very common in the area. Wash the irritated area with Fels Naptha soap and water. Calamine lotion can reduce the itching.

We hope to prepare a list of valuable herbs and other natural remedies. Watch for it in the affinity group newsletter. If you have some suggestions or you want to help, contact Pandora's Box, 127 Rincon, Santa Cruz, CA 95060.

SEA BLOCKADE



Sea/Motion sickness.....

If you think you are susceptible to this, consider taking Dramamine (available without prescription) or Compazine (prescription required). For best results take the first dose at least an hour before starting. Also do not eat heavy meals before getting on the boat. Try to focus on the horizon, and breathe deeply.

Hypothermia

If you have to abandon ship, or fall into the water and the rescue is not quick, you risk hypothermia (loss of body heat). This can occur wherever the water temperature is lower than 72 degrees F.

Wetsuits for blockaders are a must. For others on the boats, be sure to wear plenty of warm, loose, clothing, and a waterproof outer garment. The best position to increase survival time is to huddle with several other people, or if alone, draw knees and arms to chest and float. Either position increases survival time 50% more than floating on your back.

MACE, DOGS, and TEAR GAS

We don't know that the authorities will use dogs, or tear gas, or clubs, or mace. But they might. Our effectiveness in dealing with them is entirely dependent on our non-violence and on how well we communicate with the police. Before you read this section, read the "Non-Violence" and "Police" sections. What we have here is a technical discussion of these techniques so that we won't fear them out of ignorance and react in unfruitful ways.

mace

Chemical mace is packaged in a projector or streamer that looks like a black or olive drab spray can. It is dispensed by aerosol and is designed for use against an individual. It will irritate a localized area for a long time if not treated. A person who is "maced" feels an immediate burning or stinging in the exposed area, usually in the eyes or face. Goggles which protect the eyes might be the best device to prevent the incapacitation that results from mace. We only recommend them for children, however, since the goggles themselves do limit both visibility and communication.

The major short term effects of mace are stinging and involuntary closing of eyes. When mace is heavily used in an area, it permeates the air, and can sting the eyes of all people in the vicinity. It obviously behaves like any other gas, and it is therefore best to be upwind from those using it.

Mace's long term effects are not well know, but the chemical has been banned in New York and outlawed in many European countries due to possible long term effects. People who are victims of especially heavy macing should be removed from the area and treated by washing their eyes with 5% Boric Acid Solution. Affinity groups and clusters should practice this type of procedure. Anyone maced heavily should have an eye exam as soon as possible, and a follow-up visit one year later.

Instructions for CHEMICAL MACE® Brand Non-Lethal Weapons

MK-V Model

WARNING:

The MK-V CHEMICAL MACE® aerosol tear gas projector is a weapon. The MK-V weapon is for use only by Police and other authorized law enforcement or security personnel. Contents may cause severe injury unless used according to these instructions and the directions contained in the Police Chemical Agent's Manual published by the I.A.C.P. Although, when properly used, it is less likely to cause injury than conventional weapons, it should be used only in situations where a weapon is justified and necessary.

Precautions That Should Be Taken to Minimize Risk of Injury:

1. Use short, one-second bursts (bursts of longer duration seldom increases effectiveness but does increase the possibility of injury).

2. Do not use the MK-V at any distance less than three feet, and do not aim directly at eyes at distances less than five feet. Only under conditions which represent an extreme hazard (immediate threat of serious injury or death) to the officer should projectors be used at distances less than above indicated. Regardless of the circumstances, use at less than above indicated distances requires that the subject be taken to the hospital emergency room for such treatment as the doctor on duty feels necessary.

3. Extreme caution should be exercised when using the MK-V against persons who are intoxicated, under the influence of drugs, enraged, demented, or other persons having reduced sensitivity to tear gas. If such persons are not disabled with the MK-V, they may react with violence.

4. Shield face and eyes when firing into a wind.

First Aid:

1. Remove contact lenses and contaminated clothing.
2. Flush contaminated areas with large quantities of cold water or a dilute baking soda solution and expose to fresh air as soon as possible after arrest is effected. Caution: Failure to follow this instruction may result in severe skin irritation, depigmentation or other skin injury.
3. Do not apply salves, creams, oils or lotions which can trap the irritant tear gas causing skin blisters.
4. See physician if irritation persists.

Smith & Wesson / General Ordnance Equipment Co
A BANGOR PUNTA COMPANY
P.O. BOX 11211, Freeport Road, Pittsburgh, Penn
Phone: (412) 782-2161

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tear gas

Several types of tear gas may be used. Gas may be dispensed by helicopter, by exploding or burning grenades or canisters (thrown by hand or launched by shotgun). It can be deployed in a continuous emission by a "pepper fogger" or in spray form (as in chemical mace) discharged from tear gas batons, pen-type tear gas projectors and miniature tear gas pistols.

CN (Chloracetopheone) is the preferred type of tear gas currently in use by the authorities. It has an odor similar to apple blossoms and causes a burning sensation on the skin and mucous areas of the mouth and nose. CN causes intense tearing and irritation to the eyes. All of these effects usually disappear within a few minutes after the individual is removed from the area of gas concentration. Treatment is simple and includes exposure to clean air currents, washing the face and eyes in plain water, or bathing them in a mild salt water solution.

In open field conditions, where CN is normally used, there is little need to be concerned about damaging or serious toxic after-effects from exposure to gas.

CS (Orthoclorobenzalmalonitrile) is a much more potent agent than CN. Generally, treatment for exposure to CS is the same as for CN and its non-toxic after-effects disappear in a similar manner. CS is normally used when the authorities feel the need for a stronger show of force after the milder CN has failed. We suggest people bring bandanas and lemon juice to use in case of tear gas.

dogs

Dogs are trained for various purposes: to hold an individual or group in check, to lunge for and to damage extremities, to bark at intruders, to smell marijuana, etc. It is impossible to ascertain what a dog has been trained to do just by looking at the animal.

Extreme caution must be used when confronted by an attack dog. The most important thing to do when faced by a dog is to REMAIN CALM AND DON'T MOVE. Make no sudden movements, as dogs are trained to respond to fast motion, and to individuals attempting to run away. It may be wise, in case a dog is trained to go for hands or feet, to very slowly attempt to place your hands behind your back, as well as to keep those portions of your body well covered by gloves, socks and shoes, or cloth.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD ANYONE ATTEMPT TO RUN FROM AN ATTACK DOG. They are faster than humans and are provoked by fast movement. Remember that attack dogs are weapons under the control of an officer. It is pointless to try and pacify the dog, in fact they are usually trained to bark to scare people. If confronted by a dog, make verbal and eye contact with the officer commanding the animal. Regardless of training, once a dog has hold of any part of a body, they do not let go until commanded to do so by their master.

MEDIA

As a participant in the blockade of Diablo Canyon, there is a good chance that you will run into members of the press. While there will be a media collective to issue press releases and do press conferences and interviews, any one of us may be approached by a reporter or a camera crew during the action. Thus it is important that everyone be prepared to deal with the press.

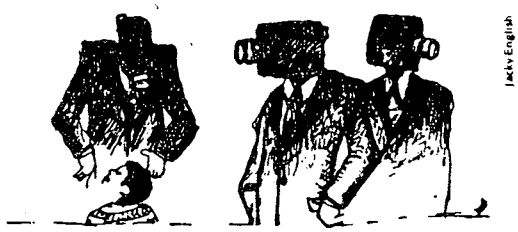
Good relations with the press are crucial for accurate coverage of our action (though we can't be sure we will get it). If a reporter approaches you, don't be shy. Try to explain our actions simply and directly, without rhetoric. Don't try to answer questions you are unsure of; just refer the reporter to someone who can.

It is frequently the case that in actions like this one, the media will want to focus on the dramatic confrontations (police vs. protesters, any arrests, etc.) rather than on why we are taking action. If possible, steer conversations away from numbers and such, and onto the real issues at hand – the dangers of nuclear power, World War III, the destruction of the environment. Also, we are asking participants not to speculate as to how many demonstrators are expected. We could be surprised either way, but over-estimating in advance can hurt press coverage.

Often it is hard to react naturally to reporters who are harried or even rude to you, let alone the weird, lidless eye of the TV camera. Affinity groups may want to role play being interviewed; take turns having one person act as the reporter and the other(s) answering questions while some people listen. Afterwards evaluate the interviews and try to come up with some ideas for dealing with the real thing.

Remember, the reporters shoving those microphones and cameras at you are people doing their jobs. Asking *them* how they feel about nuclear power, Diablo, and nonviolent direct action is a good way of breaking through the professional aura that surrounds the press in general. You will find that we have some friends there.

Still, even the most sympathetic reporters must answer to editors and publishers who directly serve their corporate owners. An ever-increasing portion of radio and television, newspapers, magazines, movies and book publishers are owned by multinational conglomerates. Many "independent" (non-network) stations are owned by or affiliated with Westinghouse, the leading designer/builder of nuclear power plants, or with RKO General, a subsidiary of General Tire and Rubber, a major military contractor. 25 large newspaper chains control 52% of all the daily circulation in the U.S. It would be a mistake to assume that these parent companies only look at the profit sheets; they keep tabs on the stories as well.



In conclusion, a wise old bird has said, *"The media is like an amplifier – it broadcasts your message more loudly, but it usually distorts it too".*

JUVENILES

We encourage juveniles and families to take part in the Diablo blockade/encampment. But because of different legalities pertaining to younger people we've had to make these guidelines.

When arrested, juveniles will be separated from adults and given different treatment. They can't be legally incarcerated with adults and will probably be taken to a juvenile receiving center, then released to the custody of a parent or guardian. Because of their special circumstances they are not limited to the same legal strategy as others. The Abalone Alliance requires that:

1) People 12 and under must be accompanied by either a parent or legal guardian.

2) People under 18 must have notarized written permission from a parent or legal guardian which states that the person has business in San Luis Obispo, is not a runaway, and may be released into the custody of certain named support people (use names of two support people in your AG and leave one space blank to fill in with the name of a core support person. You will receive these names at the briefing before the action.)

3) Exceptions to these policies will be considered only if exceptions will not produce undue legal responsiblity for the Abalone Alliance and its members.

LEGAL

Our approach to the legal system is up to us. We retain as much power as we refuse to relinquish to the government – city, state, or federal.

The criminal "justice" system functions to alienate and isolate the accused individual, to destroy one's power and purposefulness, and to weave a web of confusion and mystification around any legal proceedings. If we are well-prepared for our contact with this system, we can limit the effect it has upon us, both personally and politically. It is extremely important that we be firmly rooted in our own spirit and purposes, and in our commitment to one another. We should try to maintain our non-violent attitude of honesty and directness while dealing with law enforcement officers and the courts. Bail solidarity, noncooperation and other forms of resistance can be used to reaffirm our position that we are not criminals and that we are taking *positive* steps towards freeing the world of nuclear terror.

Discuss the issues raised in this legal section with your affinity group – particularly noncooperation, the demand for unconditional release and your attitude toward trials. Think out various hypothetical situations and try to understand how you will respond to these situations.

The decisions that we make are political. The reaction of the government to what we are doing, to what we stand for, will also be political. We can have quite an impact on what happens to us in jail, in court and during processing if we are prepared. It can be as important a part of our non-violent oppositon to nuclear proliferation as anything that comes before the arrest.

The police may separate us from each other, breaking up affinity groups and possibly isolating individuals. In order to maintain our spirits and effectiveness, we must develop an ability to deal with the legal system, while trusting in the solidarity of other demonstrators. Solidarity is more a state of mind that unites us through a long struggle than a specific course of action that everyone follows. Solidarity does not demand that everyone make the same choice in every situation. It is an internal force within each of us and among us as a group. It is our commitment to one another and to our common cause; it is our dedication to support one another and to pursue our common goals at all times, in every situation, to the best of our ability.

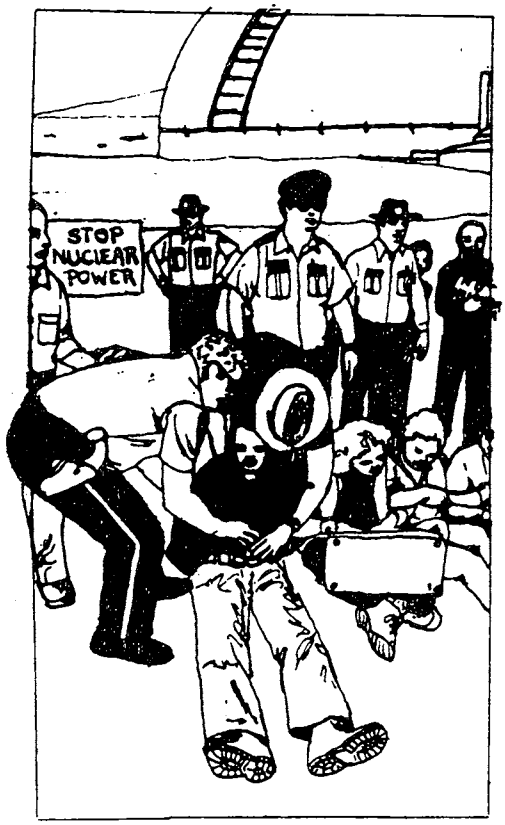
LEGAL HISTORY OF DIABLO ACTIONS

At the Abalone Alliance's first non-violent direct action at Diablo, August 7, 1977, forty-seven persons were arrested. They were charged with trespassing and unlawful assembly. Five pled "guilty" or *"nolo contendre"* (no contest) and were sentenced to five days in jail and a $500 fine, with one year probation. Nine people pled "not guilty" and were found guilty in a non-jury trial. They also were sentenced to 5 days and $500, but with a longer probation period – 18 months. Execution of these sentences has been stayed pending appeals in higher courts.

Two of the forty-seven occupiers were later identified as police informants, after one had participated in several defense strategy meetings with Abalone lawyers. The charges of the thirty-one remaining occupiers were dropped by a California Supreme Court decision on pre-trial motion to dismiss all charges due to "illegal use of informants". Nine previously convicted people had their sentences reversed on these same grounds.

In August of 1978, 487 people were arrested and charged with 2 counts of trespassing, failure to disperse, and contempt of court. This charge was dropped, and most occupiers and blockaders were only convicted on one count.

Three people decided to plead *"nolo contendre"* and one decided to defend himself in court, resulting in a conviction soon after the action. All four refused a two year probation and were consequently sentenced to six months in jail, of which they served 60 days.

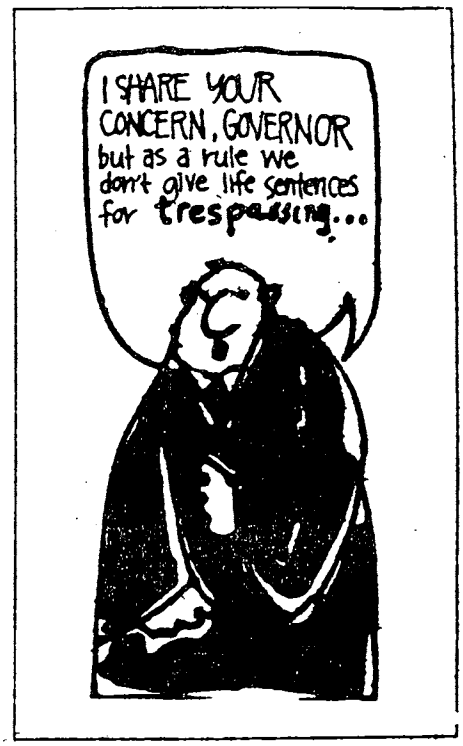


Twenty people had a representative trial, in which they tried to put nuclear power on trial. Expert testimony was not allowed by Judge Carter, and the jury was given strict instructions to issue their verdict solely on information regarding the trespass charges. The twenty were found guilty and appealed their case.

Many people were concerned that the judicial process was dragging out and draining their energies, and that probation would severely restrict their activites. The court had threatened 90 days in jail for anyone refusing to pay the $400 fine. Twenty-three people decided to plead *"nolo contendre"* in January of 1979 and were willing to serve the expected 90 day jail sentence rather than accept probation or pay the fine. After several people gave moving testimony, Judge Carter made a dramatic apology to the courtroom and changed the sentence to 15 days in jail and a $300 money judgement. Over 100 people went to jail as a result of this action. Only three people paid fines. Some people had individual jury trials and went to jail.

Four people who defended themselves had hung juries and were not convicted.

Over 260 people have attached themselves to this appeal, which has yet to be heard by Appelate Division of Municipal Court in San Luis Obispo. All judges have disqualified themselves. The appeal is based on abridgement of the First Amendment and related rights.



POSSIBLE CHARGES

It is natural to feel some anxieties about legal procedures, especially if you have never been arrested or gone to jail. Try to talk to people who were arrested previously at Diablo to get a sense of what it's like. And be sure to look at the Jail section.

Possible charges we face for the blockade include:

Criminal trespass (No. 602K & L Penal Code): defined as a peaceable but wrongful entry upon another's land. A misdemeanor punishable by a maximum 6 months in jail and $500 fine. This applies only to those who blockade the road inside the gates. 602K is entering posted/fenced property. 602L is refusing to leave.

Unlawful assembly (No. 409 P.C.): Also a misdemeanor with a 6 month/$500 maximum sentence.

Blocking (No. 148, 647C): 148 is interfering with a police officer. Up to 1 year and $1000. 647C is blocking public right of way. Up to 6 months and $500.

Resisting arrest (No. 148 P.C.): Persons who go "limp" and are carried off or dragged off risk this charge; maximum sentence is one year/$1000.

Battery (No. 243 P.C.): Defined as any physical contact with a police officer. We must avoid situations of such contact as it is a serious offense, punishable by 3-4 years in jail.

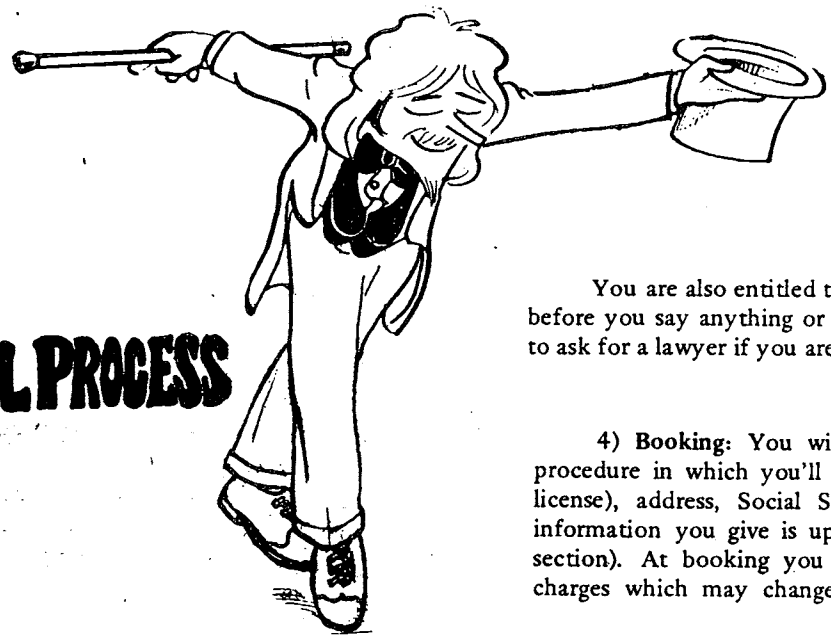
Conspiracy (No. 182 P.C.): Conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor is a serious charge, a felony with potential consequences of 2-5 years in jail.

Under the Penal Code it is possible to receive the maximum sentence for two separate misdemeanors if they are considered either separate actions or having separate victims (for instance, a trespass charge brought by PG&E with an unlawful assembly charge brought by the police). Second or third time offenders can receive harsher bail and sentences. Juveniles may be treated differently; they will be charged under the California Welfare and Institutions Code – still, there are similar charges in that code to any faced by adults. Those who noncooperate in jail cannot be charged with a crime but will risk being disciplined for violations of the jail code (or threatened with a 72-hour "observation" period in a psychiatric hospital'.

Injunctions can be either civil or criminal. Violation of either type results in a contempt of court charge. Civil violations are punishable by 5 days in jail and $500 fine while criminal violations are punishable by 6 months and $500 fine.

The court has issued a temporary injunction at the Diablo site. It is not currently in effect, but we expect that it will be by the time of the blockade/encampment.

It is very unusual for someone to receive the maximum sentence, especially for misdemeanors. Check the "Legal History of Diablo Actions" for a representative sample.



THE LEGAL PROCESS

step by step

1) **Beforehand:** in preparation for possible arrest:
– Center yourself on the meaning of your action.
– Prepare yourself for the experience of jail, by attending a jail/legal workshop with your affinity group and talking with those who have experienced civil disobedience and arrest.
– Make sure support people have necessary information about you (name, who to contact, what to do if you are jailed, etc.).
– Carry no weapons or contraband into the action. Prescriptions should be in original containers only.
– Read this legal section so as to know what to expect after arrest.
– Keep 20 cents for a phone call in jail.

2) **The warning:** Police order to leave – last opportunity to opt out. In a situation of mass arrests, it is sometimes difficult to get away at this point.

3) **The arrest:** There are several options (up to the individual, but affinity groups should know who's doing what): a) walking with the officer in an effort to communicate with him/her; b) going "limp" or noncooperating.

In either case, you may be handcuffed; any active resistance to your own arrest or interference with someone else's can lead to additional charges.

Police are not required to read you the Miranda Rights unless they are questioning you. *You have the right to remain silent.* Men and women may be separated at the time of arrest into separate buses. Write down the details of your arrest as soon as possible. Record the time and place of the arrest for possible trial use later, as well as the name and badge numbers of the arresting officer. So, keep your eyes and ears open to details; you are a witness and what you remember may be valuable in court later.

You are also entitled to confer with a lawyer at any time before you say anything or agree to anything. Don't be afraid to ask for a lawyer if you are confused or need advice.

4) **Booking:** You will probably go through a booking procedure in which you'll be asked for a picture ID (driver's license), address, Social Security number, etc. How much information you give is up to you (see the Noncooperation section). At booking you will receive a preliminary set of charges which may change completely at your arraignment.

5) **Citations:** Once you are in jail waiting for arraignment, authorities may offer to let you go if you sign a citation release form which promises that you will appear in court at a later date. This is called being released on O.R. (own recognizance). Failure to appear results in a bench warrant being issued on you. See the section on legal strategy for how the Abalone Alliance has decided to deal with citations.

6) **Arraignment:** This must occur within 72 hours of your arrest, not including weekends or holidays. The purpose is to enter a plea before a judge. You are entitled to legal counsel at this time. Pre-trial motions (e.g., the discovery of police agents in the arrested group) may be filed at this time as well.

7) **Bail, Own Recognizance and Bond:** These are set at the arraignment usually, but sometimes are set before.

Bail: Bail is money (or sometimes property) that you must put up to be released. It guarantees your later appearance in court; if you show up you'll get it back. It's also possible to pay 10% of the bail amount to a bondsperson who keeps the money and is theoretically responsible for your reappearance, although bondspeople are rarely penalized for no-shows.

Bail Solidarity: Bail is the most graphic example of the economic discrimination which pervades our judicial system. If you have money, you go free; if you don't, you sit in jail, whether you are innocent or guilty of the charges before you. Bail solidarity is the attempt by as many of us as possible to refuse to pay bail or accept O.R. until O.R. is offered to everyone, including organizers, repeat offenders, and if we decide, noncooperators. The Alliance strongly recommends that blockaders make this commitment to bail solidarity. We demonstrate our commitment more effectively by not cooperating with the bail system's "easy out" for the rich.

8) **Types of Pleas:** Defendants have the option of pleading not guilty, guilty or *nolo contendre* (no contest) during arraignment. A trial will follow a "not guilty" plea. An alternative plea such as a plea for the children of California or for the earth will be recorded as a "not guilty" plea.

Your right to a trial by judge or jury, right to appeal, right to put the government to its proof, right to cross-examine government witnesses, right to call your own witnesses, and your privilege against self-incrimination will be waived if you plead guilty. No trial will follow, and you can be sentenced up to the maximum provided by California statute. A *nolo contendre* plea has the same effect as a guilty plea except that the defendant, by pleading *nolo,* says that s/he simply doesn't contest the facts as alleged by the government.

9) **Trials:** The decision to pursue further legal proceedings is a *political* one. You should keep in mind what we are trying to achieve and evaluate whether legal proceedings will advance these goals. The decision to demand further proceedings involves a major commitment of *your* time, energy and money.

If you want to try a "defense of necessity" trial it should be arranged before arrest, that is, funds and lawyers should be obtained. A collective in San Luis Obispo is starting to coordinate this; contact the Diablo Project Office for more details.

Also, if you are interested in defending yourself in court, a *pro per* packet will be available at your non-violence preparation.

10) **Sentencing:** You should have an opportunity to make a statement.

The Alliance recommends that you refuse to pay fines. If all 487 occupiers and blockaders from the 1978 action paid $300 fines, the state would have $146,100 which they could use to build more prisons to confine larger numbers of demonstrators.

11) **Jail:** If convicted, we may be sent to San Luis Obispo jail. Transfer to another jail is an option of the state. No sentences for misdemeanors are served in state prisons. For more information on this experience, see the Doing Time section below.

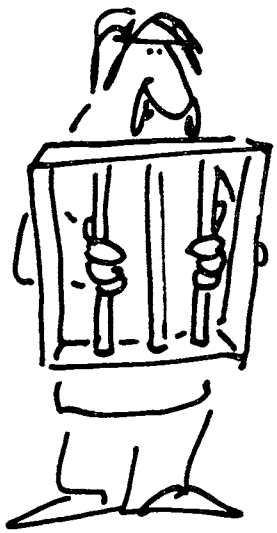
Jail/Legal Strategy

The Abalone Alliance is making a number of recommendations for legal procedures after arrest. These points are recommendations that come from previous experience and are ways to keep us strong and acting in unison. At the same time it may be necessary for individuals to follow other options, and they should get support. Recommended strategy:

1) No bail/no fines/no waiving time.

2) Only sign citation release if you plan to return to the blockade. Otherwise, stay in jail until the arraignment, or as long as you can. Signing citations for other purposes tends to split up the group because second time offenders and others may not be given the same privileges.

3) If you want to choose a "defense of necessity" you should contact the collective working on it. (See Option 3 at the end of this section.)



4) Jail/bail solidarity. Make sure that all people in the group you were detained with are given the same options, e.g., try to protect second and third time offenders from harsher treatment.

5) We will *not* maintain jail/bail solidarity with people who break the Non-violence Agreement or otherwise take action which is not part of an Affinity Group decision that leads to additional charges or bail.

6) In cases where there is a discrepancy between the authorities' story and the individual's, their affinity group will decide on jail solidarity.

7) We will *not* maintain jail solidarity with people who have outstanding warrants which they neglected to clear up (so get those parking tickets cleared up soon!).

8) Where there are cases of hardship, injury, unusual circumstances or personal needs, individuals will not be pressured to maintain solidarity.

The Chinese character for "crisis" is made up of two elements, "danger" and "opportunity"

It is recommended that everyone who is arrested be prepared to stay in jail until they are arraigned (up to 72 hours). This will provide solidarity of numbers in jail and save people from having to return to SLO for arraignment at a later date. Once you are sentenced, you may begin serving any jail sentence immediately OR arrange to come back to serve your sentence at a later date. Beyond arraignment, the following options are available:

Option 1: People can plead "no contest" and serve time immediately. This option will unify those people who can make a long-term jail commitment. It will keep the focus upon Diablo and not upon the court system by dealing with legal aspects immediately. It may force the stopping of Diablo through public attention and economic impact generated by this strategy. Our negotiating position will be strong and may reduce the criminal sentences against everyone.

Option 2: You may plead "not guilty", ask for a jury trial, and go *"pro per"* (meaning you would act as your own lawyer before and during your trial). Unless you need to have your trial put off for some reason, you should refuse to sign a time waiver. However, the court can declare a "judicial emergency", and put off trials for months. If you want a speedy trial, you should be prepared to stay in jail, then you must be brought to trial within 30 days or charges against you must be dropped. This will also provide jail solidarity. You may also ask for a trial and provide your own lawyer.

Option 3: You may plead "not guilty", ask for a jury trial, and participate in a group trial using a "defense of necessity". These folks should decide in advance of the action if this is what they plan to do, and would be making a commitment to raise the money to pay for it.

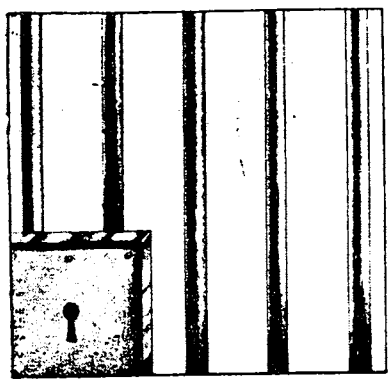
A rough estimate of expense for this type of trial is from $10,000 to $20,000, so we re-emphasize that affinity groups and/or individuals who choose this option must accept the responsibility for raising most of this money. (The Abalone has given $1000 and hired a lawyer.) If you want to know more, contact the Legal Collective through the Diablo Project Office.

A NOTE ON THE LAW AND LAWYERS

Often we are fortunate to get the help of lawyers who support our attempts to stop nuclear technology. But we should remember that they are advising us from a legal framework. Sometimes it helps to look beyond the technical world of the law in making our decisions on how to deal with the inaptly named "justice" system. So listen to your lawyers – but decide for yourself.

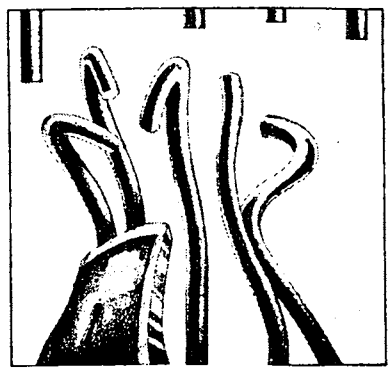
noncooperation

(In the past few years protesters around the country have been choosing in growing numbers to continue their resistance to the nuclear industry in the jails and courts. This section is being included so that each person who participates has an understanding of why people noncooperate: for both personal and political reasons, many people choose not to resist the arrest procedures. We want everyone to understand noncooperation, however, so that informed decisions can be made about it, and so that people who are not prepared for noncooperation do not feel pressured into it.)

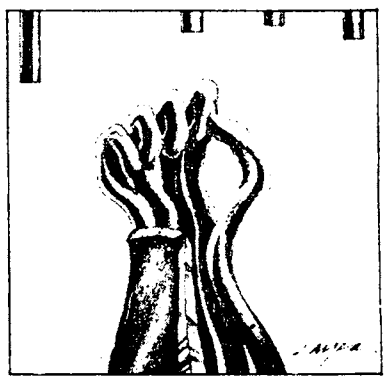


A broad range of actions – even starting with civil disobedience itself – may be considered to be noncooperation. It includes anything from refusing to comply with simple but humiliating commands (such as submitting to a strip search) to refusing to assist in any way with the entire prison experience.

One way of refusing to participate in arrest and detention is by going limp. A decision to go limp may involve discomfort and strained communication between the demonstrator and the arresting officer. It can be very difficult for a person who is noncooperating to explain her or his actions to the police and other prisoners. If you choose to noncooperate you should be prepared to feel alienated, and even silly, particularly if you are carried or dragged. In preparing yourself for the arrest and noncooperation, you should also prepare yourself to be able to explain what you're doing. It is not easy for many prison inmates to understand civil disobedience at all, and noncooperation is even more of a mystery.



Some demonstrators refuse to cooperate partially or wholly with court procedures: they refuse to enter a plea, to retain a lawyer, to stand up in court, to speak to the judge as a symbol of court authority (but rather speak to her or him simply as a human being), to take the stand or question witnesses. They may make a speech to those assembled in the courtroom or simply lie or sit on the floor if they are carried in, or attempt to leave, if they are not forcibly restrained. The penalties for such noncooperation can be severe, because many judges take such actions to be a personal affront as well as an insult to the court. Some judges, on the other hand, overlook such conduct, or attempt to communicate with the demonstrators.



Another form of noncooperation is fasting – taking no food and no liquid except water, or perhaps fruit juice. While abstaining from food can be uncomfortable and eventually risky, abstaining from all food and liquid can be extremely dangerous almost immediately. Five or six days is probably the longest a human can go without liquid before incurring brain damage and serious dehydration. Usually authorities watch person who are "water fasting" closely and take steps to hospitalize them before serious consequences occur, but no prisoner can ever count on such attention and each prisoner who is fasting should therefore be prepared to give up the fast and perhaps be allowed to die, as did several Irish freedom fighters during the Irish rebellion in the 1900's.

Noncooperation may occur more selectively and for specific reasons. The refusal to give one's name undoubtedly springs from a desire to resist and confound the system that assigns criminal records to people, that categorizes and spies upon them, and that punishes organizers and repeat offenders more strenuously. It relays a message that none of us should be singled out; we'll be doing this again and again.

Many non-violent activists will choose to noncooperate by refusing to reveal an address, or by refusing to promise to return for trial, increasing the burden on the courts to quickly deal with us, and enhancing our solidarity and strength as people working together, filling the jails.

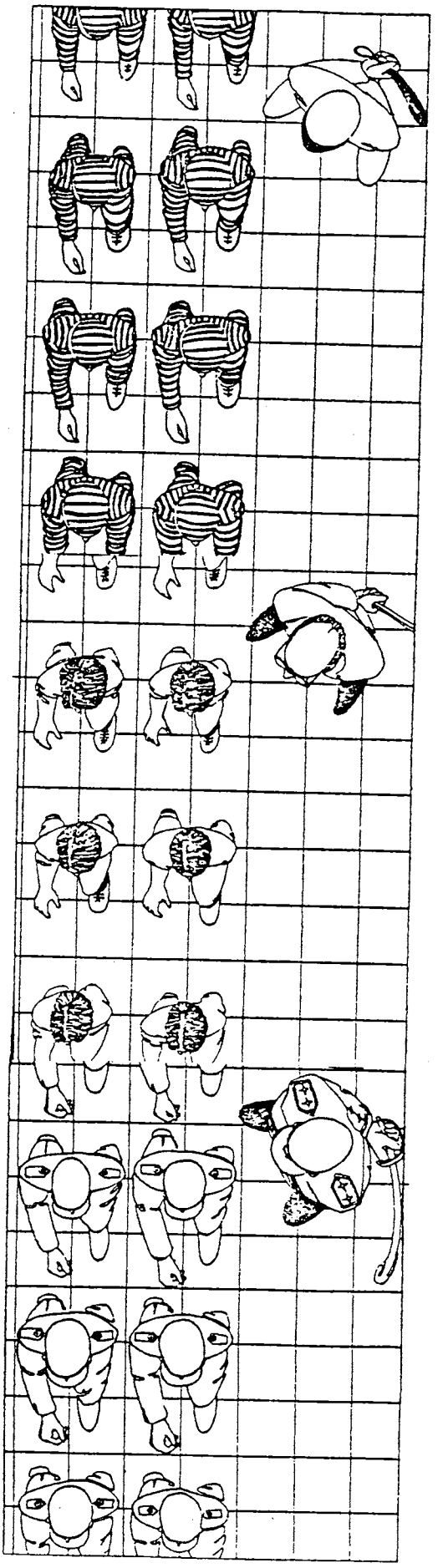
The questions we are asked during the booking process about our background and employment are further means to facilitate both their processing of us and their preparation of files about us, and many activists refuse to answer such questions. Similarly, many activists choose to resist the codification of people by social security numbers.

Noncooperation must be approached with conviction and understanding. It has frequently been the case, however, that someone who intended to go through an arrest situation cooperatively turns to noncooperation when ordered to do something intolerable or, for example, upon witnessing harsh treatment of another prisoner. Noncooperation can be very powerful as a response to unjust demands by guards. Whether you choose to noncooperate in this demonstration or not, your dignity may some day demand it of you.

It is likely that noncooperators will be subject to intimidation, lies, and threats. Noncooperation is difficult. It is rewarding, powerful, and inspiring, but it can be frustrating, time consuming and painful. Noncooperators must be careful not to pressure others into joining them. Anyone who tries to noncooperate must feel flexible enough to give it up if it becomes too much to handle. It is never possible to predict with certainty how strong each of us can be.

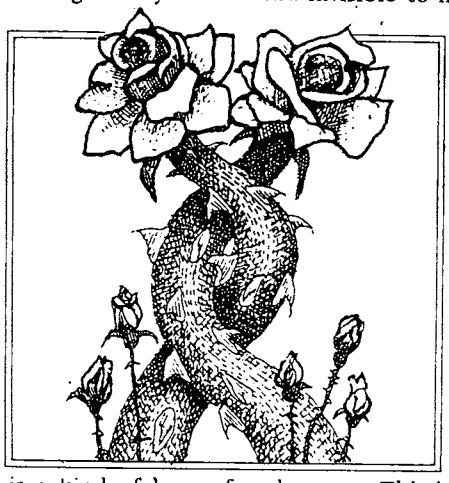
On the other hand, cooperation with the indignity and injustice of jail is no easier. We are all working to stop nuclear terror and to create a more just society in the process. It is inevitable that for some of us that struggle will continue inside prison walls.

We've excerpted this section from the **Pentagon '80 Handbook.** *We want to note that it is sort of a "worst case" analysis. If there are arrests at the Diablo blockade/encampment, they will probably be mass arrests and that is quite a different situation from the kind of jail sentence that this article is about. But some of us may be in jail in such circumstances and so we feel obligated to broach the subject. Certainly a fair number of previous Diablo protesters have ended up in jail (see "The Legal History of Diablo Actions"). People who have been arrested at previous Diablo protests (and in other anti-nuclear protests) have had a wide range of jail experiences. These have ranged from what have been described as "powerful and enriching" jail experiences by many of the protesters, to more difficult experiences such as the physical attacks on several men who served time in San Luis Obispo County Jail. So we urge everyone to examine this important issue closely. This is just a beginning.*



Any act of civil disobedience implies the willingness to risk jail for one's convictions. This risk is deemed less serious than the consequences of complicity in a wrong or danger, or concession of a matter of conscience. The risk of jail in any particular action may be relatively great or small, but it is important that all who undertake such an action do so responsibly, having given thought to the possible consequences and prepared psychologically for the possibility of jail.

The experience of jail can provide a useful introduction to the underside of the American criminal justice system. As such, it is probably an experience at least as necessary to a well-rounded education as any time spent in a university (and it costs less). It is a side of life that is experienced by millions and yet remains generally hidden and invisible to most of us.



Jail is a kind of home for the poor. This is not to say that its residents have broken no laws – though many, simply awaiting trial, have been convicted of nothing. The point is that the bail system, the determination of sentences, and the essential respect given to property before human life in our court system discriminate against the poor. The very definitions of crime in our society select against those crimes committed by the poor. Therefore, it is possible to say that people sit in jail less for a charge on which they were arrested than because they could not afford to pay a fine, to raise bail, to hire a better lawyer; because they have no property they could mortgage or influential friends to guarantee their bond.

For those who land there as a result of participation in civil disobedience actions, jail can present an opportunity for testing and strengthening spiritual and political convictions. Though it should not be courted impudently, it is something that must be faced and can certainly be endured. Those arrested as a result of civil disobedience know that they are there having made a conscious choice to stick to what they believe is right. That knowledge can make a difference between what is otherwise a thoroughly miserable situation and a larger possibility for reflection and understanding. What is more, it can provide you, when the time comes, with a reserve of strength of which you were previously unaware. Don't be surprised to find that many inmates consider themselves to be political prisoners in some sense, being perhaps most acutely aware of the societal injustices that land them in jail.

Jail is a lonely place. It aims to weaken solidarity, to try to isolate people from one another and reduce one's concentration to the demands of authority and of one's own survival.

What exactly can you expect? Jails differ as to particular conditions, regulations and privileges allowed. Yet, jails are enough alike that it is possible to make some rough generalizations.

You can expect overcrowding, which means frustrating and irritating levels of noise and distraction, little personal space or privacy, scant regard for cleanliness. You must exercise patience, consideration and discipline to preserve peace and sanity. It will be difficult to sleep; there will be blaring radios and TV's, slamming bars and loud arguments, which may make you irritable and short tempered. Learn to watch for this in others and try to respect their need for space. Time will be distorted. Days will slip by but an hour will seem like eternity. Food will be starchy and dull (don't expect vegetarian menus). You and several other prisoners will be locked up most of the day in a cell containing only a toilet, sink and a few bunks.

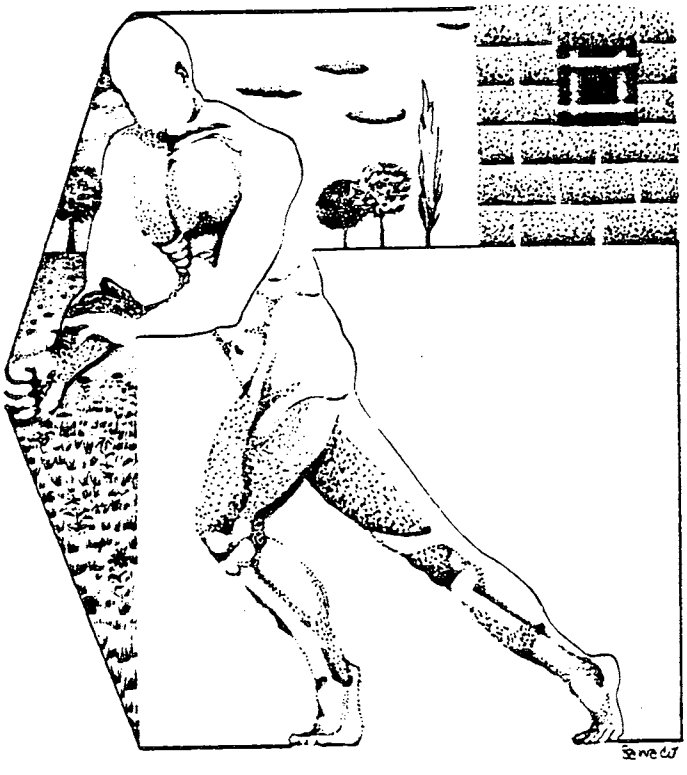
You will learn to WAIT, for a phone call, a shower, a meal, the answer to a question, the time of day. The granting of the simplest courtesy, privileges or rights will be subject to the arbitrary whim of a particular guard trying to teach you to behave, submit, obey. This can become boring and exhausting. Long exposure to jail, whether as a prison or a guard, tends to have a corrosive effect on one's confidence in human nature and goodness, and the guards are victims of this as well, although at least they get paid. They expect the worst of people, and not surprisingly, they are not often disappointed. Their principal concern is to preserve order, which demands an

WHAT TO DO BEFORE YOU GO IN:

- *Make sure your affairs will be taken care of by support people or others.*
- *Talk to others who have been in jail and/or read books about jail experiences (Barbara Deming,*
- *Alexander Berkman, Gandhi, Dorothy Day, Martin Luther King).*
- *Set tasks for yourself (i.e., so many books to read, letters to write, etc.).*
- *Read this section on doing time and attend an affinity group preparation on legal/jail.*

atmosphere of unquestioning respect (tear) for authority. Keep expecting that they should act with respect and compassion and you may be surprised by the results. Perhaps you will surprise them into remembering that they and the prisoners in their charge share a common humanity. At least you may establish a basis for dialogue. But at the same time that you recall the humanity of your guards don't forget that, in the end, you and they have different jobs to perform. Let them be responsible for keeping order; you are responsible for keeping your conscience.

Though you should always (with discretion) be prepared to explain the politics and principles behind your arrest, don't expect that you are entitled to special privileges and treatment not extended to other prisoners. On the other hand, just because your body is detained doesn't mean you've got to turn in your conscience and convictions along with your other belongings. Whether in jail or on the "outside", the freedom we enjoy is always the freedom we claim for ourselves. Being under lock and key does not deprive you of your essential freedom as long as you continue to insist on your power to say "yes" or "no" within the limits of whatever situation you find yourself. It was your commitment to make decisions for yourself about what you should and shouldn't do that landed you in jail in the first place, and it remains a good principle to live by, even in jail.



In October of 1980 the National No-Nukes Prison Support Collective (NNNPSC) sent out its first newsletter. They will try to keep track of, and offer support to, no-nukes prisoners. As they say themselves, "The Collective will only be as effective as you, its members, make it. We wnat to hear your ideas and share them . . ." They hope to publish their newsletter every 4-5 weeks. For more information contact Allyson Hunter, P.O. Box 1221, Eugene, OR 97440.

Ann Weatherby

It Isn't Nice

Malvina Reynolds

It isn't nice to block the doorway,
It isn't nice to go to jail.
There are nicer ways to do it,
But the nice ways always fail.
chorus #1
It isn't nice, it isn't nice
You told us once, you told us twice
But if that is freedom's price,
We don't mind.

It isn't nice to carry banners
Or to sleep in on the floor,
Or to shout our cry of freedom
At the hotel and the store.
chorus #1

Well we tried negotiations
And the token picket line.
PG&E didn't see us,
They might as well be blind.
chorus #2
Now our new ways aren't nice
When we deal with men of ice
But if that is freedom's price
We don't mind.

Appendix

-photo by Pat Goudvis

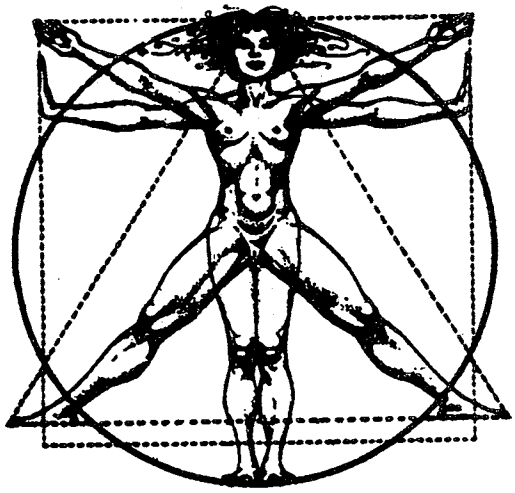
Occupier goes over the fence during the August, 1978 action. 487 people were arrested as they walked walked up the PG&E access road or blockaded the gate gate during the the three days of protest.

Feminism

There are a number of things traditionally raised under the section heading of "feminism" in handbooks of this sort – and in the anti-nuclear movement in general. While we'll start by discussing these issues, we'll also try to go a little bit further, setting forth the metaphors and concepts that lie beneath the anti-nuclear definitions of feminism. Please try to keep your mind open; some of these ideas challenge 5000 years of socialization, but perhaps upon reflection, you will find them strangely familiar and true, as we did.

Feminism is much more than a critique of sexism and poor process; it is also a positive vision of the world in which we want to live. It is a biophilic philosophy and way of life – one that loves life, rather than denies and destroys it. A key part of this positive approach is the link between feminism and direct action. As the Seabrook May 24th Handbook explains:

Feminism is a long term process through which we help each other unlearn passivity and learn instead to take control of our own lives and bodies . . . (acting) collectively against the nukes to protect the lives we love is a positive and powerful way of synthesizing the "masculine" and "feminine" into a whole human being – strong and loving, sane and sensitive, productive and playful. Society reinforces persistent polarities between passive and aggressive, work and play, rationality and sensuality. What we are left with is a system which pits us against each other as we struggle to survive . . . We need to challenge these assumptions as directly as we challenge the nukes.

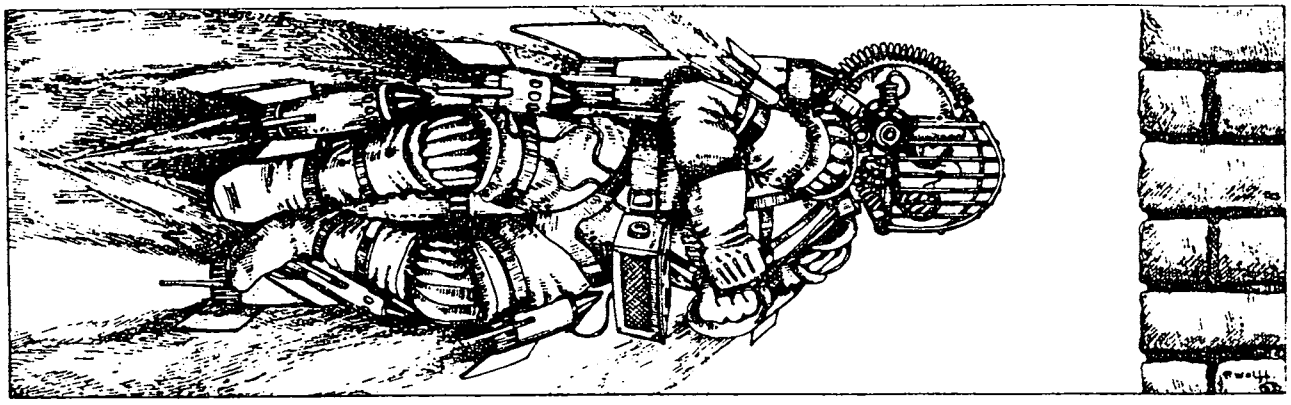


The rich experience of the women's movement shows clearly the power of direct action, whether it is confronting sexism in ads or the media, fighting rape in the streets, or building alternative institutions such as women's health clinics, shelters, literature, art, music, communities, etc. The desire to control one's life is always the most radical of demands.

The final issue often raised by feminist anti-nukers is the one that Dr. Helen Caldicott speaks of so well – the effect of radiation on women, children and fetuses. All three are especially sensitive to the radiation produced by nuclear technology; as such, nuclear power and weapons pose a special danger on both a physical and emotional level to all women. Ironically, the glaring reality is that the people who have developed, built, commanded and defended the nuclear plants and nuclear bombs are overwhelmingly men (white men, too, but we'll deal with that in the racism section).

Now, why is this? What does all this mean? Well, it doesn't mean that all men are evil, bent on the destruction of the planet. Still, there is something *systematic* involved in the creation of all this destructive technology and it has to do with what are labeled "Western" or "male" concepts of power, domination and conquest – whether over women or the natural world. It has to do with linear, quantitative, control-oriented thinking which has dominated our civilization for quite a long time. Indeed, we see the use/abuse of nuclear (and other destructive) technologies as directly related to the incredible violence our society perpetuates against women (for example, a woman is battered on the average of every 18 seconds in the U.S. of A.).

Like the Earth, women have been plundered and raped of their natural resources; like the Earth, women have been seen as property to be owned and controlled for men's benefit and purposes. As Susan Griffin points out so well in Women



A technological solution to the problem of bypassing a brick wall.

and Nature, men have long seen both women and nature as alien, or *Other,* something so terrifying that it must be overcome at all costs. From this root of fear and hatred has developed our present male/men dominated society – feminists call it Patriarchy.

Much has been written about the effects of living under a Patriarchy – the subjugation of women and children, the physical and psychological violence, the hierarchical patterns of relations, the exploitation, the alienation. There has also been a great deal of feminist scholarship describing the way in which Patriarchy "works" through intimidation, violence, ideology and the internalization of the victim and perpetuator roles alike. But very few have been able to explain *why* we have gotten ourselves into such a terrible mess... Why we have rushed headlong through history in a mad attempt to control nature, destroying much of it on the way, coming at last to the present abyss of environmental and spiritual apocalypse?

While we do not feel we can even begin to answer these questions in so short a space as this Handbook, we have included a series of readings which go deeply into these issues. The best we can offer here are a few bits of illumination, excerpts of poetry, myths if you will, by Susan Griffin from her a-mazing book, **Women and Nature:**

He says that woman speaks with nature. That she hears voices from under the earth. That wind blows in her ears and trees whisper to her. That the dead sing through her mouth and the cries of infants are clear to her. But for him this dialogue is over. He says he is not part of this world, that he was set on this world as a stranger. He sets himself apart from woman and nature.

There is no turning away. There is no escape. Every attempt to destroy matter brings it back again... What he has sent into the rivers comes back, blackens the shore, enters the land, feeds his crops, enters his mouth, festers in him. What he has burned gathers in the air, hangs in space, yellows his vision, stings his eyes; he breathes it... What he has denied from his own body accumulates, grows, floats back to him, overwhelms him, gives him no way out. He has gone to the very root, he says, of existence. He has deciphered the secrets ... He goes to the heart of life itself, he says. He takes apart even the form of matter itself, he strips energy from mass, he splits what is whole. But what he has split does not stop coming apart. Fractures live in the air, invisible fractures come into his body, split his chromosomes, unravel the secrets of life in him.

Now we will let the blood of our mother sink into this earth. This is what we will do with our grieving. We will cover her wounds with mud. We will tear leaves and branches from the trees and together pile them over her body. We will cover her. Thus, as we do this, we know her body will melt away. And only her bones will remain. But these we will take... But though all traces of her vanish, we will not forget... the scent of her killer is known to us now, we cannot turn our backs at the wrong moment... And only if the young of our young or the young of their young never know this odor in their lifetime, only if no hunter approaches them as long as they live, and no one with the scent attempts to capture them, or use them to his purposes, only then will the memory of this death pass from our hide. Only then, when no trace is left of this memory in us, will we see what we can be without this fear, without this enemy, what we are.

– Susan Griffin

Further In-Spirations

(Unless otherwise noted, these books can be bought or ordered from any good bookstore.)

Woman and Nature, by Susan Griffin. Our favorite. See comments and quotes above.

Sisterhood is Powerful ed. by Robin Morgan. Perhaps the best anthology of feminist writings published.

Women & Technology: Tools for Change is a handbook for organizing a women's study group which explores technology in women's lives. $1.50 for each copy, from "O.A.T.", P.O. Box 5651, San Jose, CA 95150.

Vida, Woman on the Edge of Time, To Be of Use, and anything else by Marge Piercy, be it fiction or poetry. Wonder-ful works by this author/activist. Very powerful, very current, very moving.

Begin at Start by Su Negrin (Times Change Press). Autobiography of a 60's and 70's activist. Her honest and insightful writing is continually rewarding, especially her discussions of domination and oppression.

Going Too Far by Robin Morgan. Another autobiography and collection of essays by a feminist activist. Personal, critical and self-critical, includes the very famous criticism of the new left "Good-bye to all that".

Gyn/Ecology by Mary Daly. Brilliant exploration of the Hegelian dialectic from a feminist viewpoint. Daly brings us witches, crones, and a sketch in scholarship of the Metaethic at work.

The Spiral Dance by Starhawk. A poetic and evocative introduction to the re-birth of the old nature/goddess religion(s) of Western Europe. A practical companion to **Woman and Nature**.

Woman Hating by Andrea Dworkin. Examines myths and fairy tales as part of the anti-woman culture we have been raised in.

"Anarcha-feminism: Why the Hyphen?", in **Open Road** by Kytha Kurin. Available from Pandora's Box, 127 Rincon, Santa Cruz CA 95060; or from **Open Road**, Box 6135, Station G, Vancouver, B.C. VGR 4G5, Canada.

The Low Road

What can they do to you?
Whatever they want.

They can set you up, they can bust you,
they can break your fingers,
they can burn your brain with electricity,
blur you with drugs till you can't walk,
can't remember;
they can take away your child,
wall up your lover; they can do anything
you can't stop them doing.

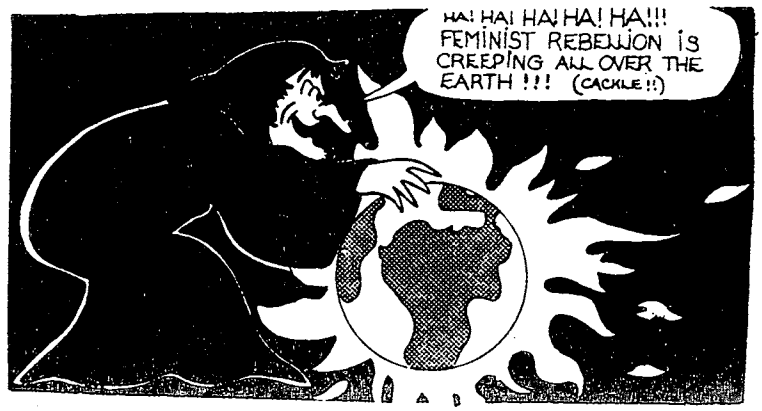
How can you stop them?
Alone you can fight, you can refuse.
You can take what revenge you can
but they roll right over you.

But two people fighting
back to back can cut thro' a mob,
a snake-dancing fire can break a cordon,
termites can bring down a mansion.

Two people can keep each other sane,
can give support, conviction,
love, massage, hope.
Three people are a delegation,
a committee, a wedge.
With four you can play bridge
and start a collective.
With six you can rent a whole house,
have pie for dinner with no seconds
and make your own music.
Thirteen makes a circle,
a hundred fill a hall.
A thousand have solidarity and your
own newsletter; ten thousand,
community and your own papers;
a hundred thousand, a network
of communities;
a million, your own world.

It goes one at a time.
It starts when you care to act.
It starts when you do it again
after they say no.
It starts when you say WE
and know who you mean;
and each day you mean
one more.

Marge Piercy



the Politics of Non-Violence

The conventional view of political power sees people as dependent on the good will and caprice of their government and any other hierarchical system to which they belong. Power is seen as something people have – kings, czars, generals hold power as one holds a knife. Power resides in knowledge, control of wealth and in the ability to impose violence. Those who serve have little power. Consequently, those without power must kill or destroy their rules and replace them in their positions in order to wield the selfsame power.

The theory of active non-violence proposes a different analysis: that government depends on people and that political power is variable, even fragile, always dependent on the cooperation of a multitude of groups and individuals. The withdrawal of that cooperation restricts and can even dissolve power. Put another way, power depends on continuing obedience, so when we refuse to obey our rulers, their power begins to crumble.

In this sense, non-violent action is not passive – nor is it a naive belief in converting the opposition – nor is it a "safe" method of protest, immune from repression. Rather, it is based on a different understanding of where people's power really lies. By acting dis-obediently, people learn to withhold rather than surrender, their cooperation. This recognizes that the individual's discovery of self-respect is tied to the recognition that one's own assistance makes the unjust regime possible. When a group of people recognize this – as the "untouchables" did with Gandhi's help – the result is massive noncooperation and obstruction involving the use of social, economic and political power.

Then why don't people decide to withdraw cooperation? Why instead do the many obey the few – and how can this change? The authorities are able to wield power both because masses of people passively obey, and because they have the violent means for suppressing dissent – police, National Guard, prison guards and prison cells. A few disobey and are punished, keeping the many afraid.

Yet there are chinks in the armour. First, the repressive apparatus is made up of human beings whose cooperation is essential. A nonviolent approach to the police undercuts their rationale for violence – and reveals to neutral parties the extent to which the system relies on violence and force. Second, the repressive apparatus is based on a minimal level of dissent (i.e., lots of mild dissent), or a small number of militant dissenters. When dissent grows and brings force to bear, the system breaks down. When a non-violent campaign stands its ground using non-violence to resist dispersal (not merely for a day or weekend, but over time), it astronomically raises the cost of continuing violence against it, until it becomes unfeasible.

emotional and Verbal Violence and the role of Anger

Most people have experienced emotional and verbal violence as destructive and divisive; it creates a pattern of response that leaves people cold and closed to each other, when it doesn't escalate into physical violence. Yet we also know that anger – at the violence and greed in our society, at the destruction of our environment, and no less when we see the individual habits that support these values (in ourselves as well!) – seems natural and valid. One imagines the

YOU'RE RIGHT! THIS IS A CRUCIAL TIME. WE CAN'T AFFORD TO BE PASSIVE SPECTATORS - IF WE SIT BACK AND LET THEM BUILD THAT NUKE..... ONE DAY WE WILL WAKE UP TO FIND OUR FUTURE HAS PASSED AWAY LIKE A DREAM!
cliff harper

false good times evident everywhere on TV, or the frightening prospect of a world of smiley faces co-existing with racism, sexism, and even apocalypse.

There is a difference between constructive and destructive anger. The East Bay Trainers Group notes that *"It is violence to ourselves if we don't express our anger"*. They quote Barbara Deming, who calls anger healthy when it is *"a concentration of one's whole self that things must change. This kind of anger brings about confrontation, and has respect for oneself and for the other. It says I must change the other. It says I must change – I have been playing the part of the oppressed, and you must change for you have been the oppressor."* Change is possible for both sides. Anger gives us strength to refuse to act like slaves or powerless people.

It's anger we feel when we read the history of the nuclear industry, when we find chemical dumps in our community, when we think of those who cold-bloodedly put profits before people's lives and safety. But there is also the anger of women at sexism in our meetings (men too sometimes), or the anger all of us feel when people disregard what we're saying or feeling.

To make room for a healthy expression of, and response to, this anger, it helps to create a general attitude of respect and support, both in and outside of our meetings. Verbal violence – snide or vicious tones, interrupting, shouting down individuals, misrepresenting what people say – is the antithesis of respect and communication. This violence can infect an entire group of people – everyone gets defensive, feels uncomfortable or even claustrophobic. When people sense this happening, they should pause and silently consider their feelings and objectives. Then they should bring it up during the meeting. Serious rifts should be aired, and feelings shared – otherwise the violence and defensiveness fester, making our consensus superficial. When people clear the air, however, they reaffirm their commitment to taking care of emotions and to working things through. It's a *maturity* the anti-nuclear movement needs if we're serious about creating a better world.

RACISM

We see this section as only a beginning *in dealing with racism. The anti-nuclear movement in the United States is overwhelmingly white (of European extraction) and English-speaking. There are real reasons for this which we should recognize – such as our own racism. In the future we hope to make this more than just talk by confronting racism more in our daily lives and our movement.*

Since our society is racist, people of color pay a disproportionate price for nuclear power. Energy costs fill a large percentage of poor people's budgets. The inflated costs of nukes are thus passed on heavily to those least able to afford them. Because of economic discrimination, many Blacks, Chicanos, and Native Americans are forced to work in various parts of the nuclear fuel cycle. In order to live they are forced to risk cancer and the other radiation-related diseases. It is also not accidental that many nuclear plants, facilities, and mines are located on Native American land or on the lands of native peoples like the Aborigines in Australia, the Zulu in South Africa, and the Basques in Spain; it's no accident that Westinghouse wants to build a reactor, never approved in the U.S., in the Philippines on the side of a volcano and near two earthquake faults, or that the U.S. now wants to store its high level waste deep out in the Pacific where there are only a "few" brown people; the same quality made it such a good place for the U.S. and the French to do their nuclear tests.

As racism permeates our society, it is in all of us as well. Our movement can seek to overcome racism, but only if we cofront it. Like sexism, racism can go unrecognized and very often whites refuse to admit they can be racist; perhaps because they can't really listen to non-whites without feeling threatened when the issue of racism is raised. Many habits and modes of thought we have *are* racist; not surprising in a country founded on the genocide of Native Americans and on 300 years of institutional slavery and discrimination. We've got to be as serious about confronting our own and our society's racism, as we are in confronting the nukes.

A perspective to remember is that there is more than just one culture here in North America, and that all of us are threatened by our nuclear society. Together we can change it from institutional white to a society of many colors.

A little exercise that might prove valuable with your affinity group or some friends: have a circle and have each person say "I am (white, black, or whatever) and I am proud because . . . " Whites often have difficulty in finishing this sentence. If you're white, why don't you try it?

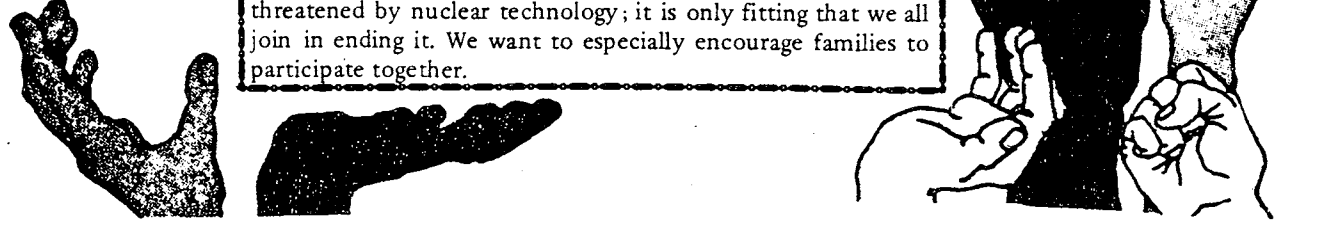
HOMO-PHOBIA

Many gay men and lesbians are involved in the movement against nuclear technology. Because of our society's longstanding and repressive taboos, men who love men and women who love women have a first hand experience with repression. In a statement for the Coalition for a Non-Nuclear World, Leslie Cagan points out that:

> *"We lesbians and gay men have a role to play in this movement. We must go with our friends, our lovers, with our signs and slogans. It is only by pushing into the open our understandings that others will begin to change; just as we will grow and learn when others share their experiences. By coming together we have the potential to stop the nuclear threat, and to build a world where we, as lesbians and gay men, are equal partners, respected for who we are."*

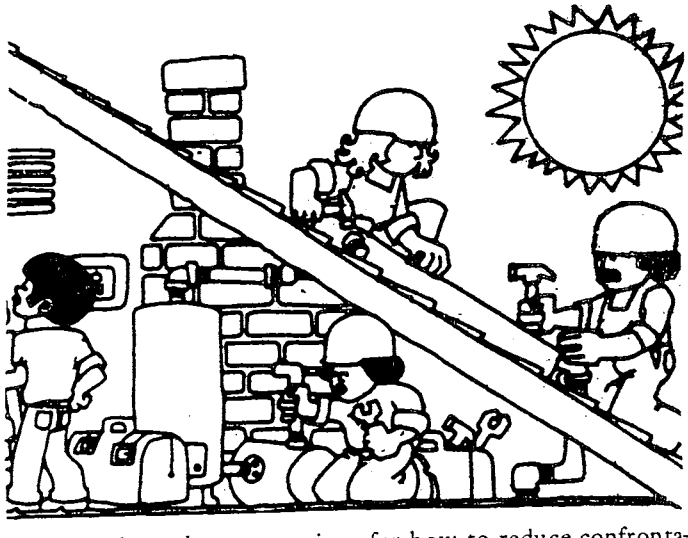
It is because our society sees nature as *other,* as men see women as *other,* as whites see people of color as *other,* and as heterosexuals see gay and lesbians as *other,* that we can so relentlessly destroy our environment. We've got to overcome all these alientations if we're to have a better world, or even one that might survive.

We are encouraging people of all ages to take part in this blockade/encampment. (See "Juvenile" section for special information for those under 18.) The whole human family is threatened by nuclear technology; it is only fitting that we all join in ending it. We want to especially encourage families to participate together.



We should treat the workers we encounter with the same respect we treat each other. We have common interests with these workers: for example, nuclear power is expensive when you add in the hidden costs, and thus contributes to the inflation that puts more people into debt every year.

The media have often played up the occasional hostile encounters between us, portraying our actions as mainly confrontations between "The Radicals" and "The Workers", as if most anti-nuclear activists weren't working people too. Don't let the media blockade us from other working people's sympathies! We want to convey that we consider the nuclear industry and not the people who work in it as our opponent, even those who are pro-nuclear. We want to convey that we take seriously the predicament of those who, like most of us, have no way yet of controlling their jobs and who feel they don't have the option of quitting a job because it harms the environment or even endangers their own lives. This is especially important as the recession makes people less willing to take chances with their jobs. It will take years of persistent work, but we hope eventually nuclear industry workers in this country will agree with us enough and become organized enough to follow the lead of workers in countries like Australia – where the unions refused to mine and transport uranium, stopping its production.



We have three suggestions for how to reduce confrontations with the workers, and increase communication. First, leaflet and find other ways to let them know of our plans and reasons in the weeks before the action, so they have had time to consider our views, and are not suddenly faced with actions they may otherwise view as directed against them. Keep in mind there are angles to the issue that may concern them, and different ways of phrasing things that will strike home for them. For example, maybe PG&E is overworking them in order to maximize its profit, just as it ignores public safety to maximize its profit. What are their concerns? Ask them!

Second, consider their predicament: in role plays invite those who are going to play workers to think about rent, car payments, grocery bills, supporting children, and the prestige and security of having regular income. Have them then think about how they might react to the loss of that income. In other words, rather than simply anticipating that there might be a few "angry workers", try to explore some of the reasons that anger might be there.

Third, try to involve workers on the inside in some way in the action. They need not completely agree with us, but if they can take some small steps, such as sneaking our leaflets inside to a place where other workers can take copies, they will be thinking about the issues much more.

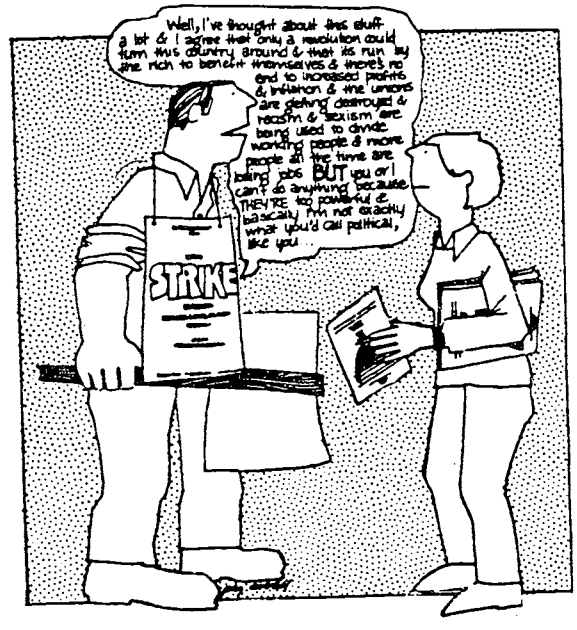
One of the best arguments to use with the permanent workers at Diablo is that we are advocating that Diablo be converted in a way that protects their jobs, rather than simply saying "no nukes". We are part of the campaign to force the state government to study the feasibility of converting Diablo to a non-nuclear fuel or replacing it with conservation. The proposed study would look explicitly at how many jobs could be gained or lost in conversion, and how retraining and other action could be taken to guarantee the security of the workers. This has been done before in the 1977 Redwood Park Bill, passed by the state legislature, which saved the park but provided job security for the loggers.

For more information on workers and conversion contact:

Abalone Alliance Labor Task Force, at 944 Market St., Room 307, San Francisco, CA 94102

Diablo Conversion Campaign, 944 Market Street, Suite 309, San Francisco, CA 94102

Labor Outreach Guide


Well, I've thought about this stuff a lot & I agree that only a revolution could turn this country around & that it's run by the rich to benefit themselves & there's no end to increased profits & inflation & the unions are getting destroyed & racism & sexism are being used to divide working people & more people all the time are losing jobs BUT you or I can't do anything because THEY'RE too powerful & basically I'm not exactly what you'd call political, like you
STRIKE

for anti-nuclear activists

TO ORDER: SEND $2/COPY TO
ABALONE ALLIANCE
944 MARKET ST. ROOM 307
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102

NUCLEAR MENACE

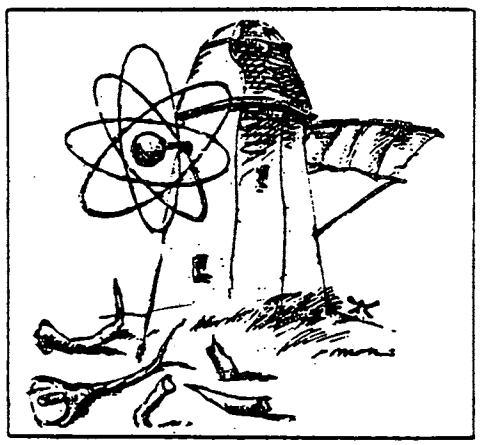
This is a brief rundown of some of the more interesting information on nuclear power and its implications. There is also a listing of resources that might help you do your own investigations into the issue. Unless otherwise noted, all the books listed here are easily ordered or obtained from any good bookstore. When you check out groups don't forget the Abalone listings on the back.

Good Periodicals

It's About Times, (the Abalone Alliance newspaper), 944 Market St., Rm. 307, San Francisco, CA 94102. (Only $5 a year and well worth it.)

Win, 503 Atlantic, Brooklyn, NY 11217. ($15, biweekly.)

WISE, World Information Service on Energy (publication of the worldwide network first started in Holland). U.S. contact is 520 Butternut St. NW, Wash., D.C. 20012.



No Nuclear News, c/o Boston Clamshell, 595 Mass Ave., Boston, MA 02139 (great clipping service with charts of all the latest accidents – 50 cents/copy or $7.00/year).

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, 1024 East 58th St., Chicago, IL 60637.

The Progressive, 408 West Gorham St., Madison, WI 53703

Undercurrents, 27 Clerkenwall Close, London EC IR OA 7, England. Magazine of anti-hierarchical applications of technology.

Rain, 2270 NW Irving, Portland, OR 97210. A great alternative tech. magazine.

CoEvolution Quarterly, Box 428, Sausalito, CA 94965. Always on the cutting edge, it seems. And they're coming out with a new Whole Earth Catalogue, too, in 1981.

Akwesansne Notes, Mohawk Nation, via Rooseveltown, NY 13683. Everyone should read it. Best coverage possible of Native America.

No Nukes Left, A Political Newsjournal for the Anti-Nuclear Movement. P.O. Box 643, North Amherst, MA 01059.

INTRODUCTION TO THE NUCLEAR DILEMMA

No Nukes: Everybody's Guide to Nuclear Power, by Anna Gyorgy and friends, South End Press. Big fat book full of oodles of information. Every group should have a copy.

The Menace of Atomic Energy, Ralph Nader and John Abbotts, Norton & Co., New York, 1979.

The Anti-Nuclear Handbook by Stephen Croall and Kaianders, Pantheon Books, 1978. Fat and angry, hilarious and comprehensive introduction to nukes with a very radical, if slightly marxist, flavor. Cartoon format.

An Irreverent Illustrated View of Nuclear Power by John W. Gofman. Published by Committee for Nuclear Responsiblity, Main P.O.Box 11027, San Francisco, CA 94101. Lots of great cartoons illustrating some of Dr. G.'s pithy, fact and irony filled articles on nuclear power. Some interesting libertarian arguments against nukes, too.

All Atomic Comics by Leonard Rifas. Last Gasp, Box 212, Berkeley, CA 94701.

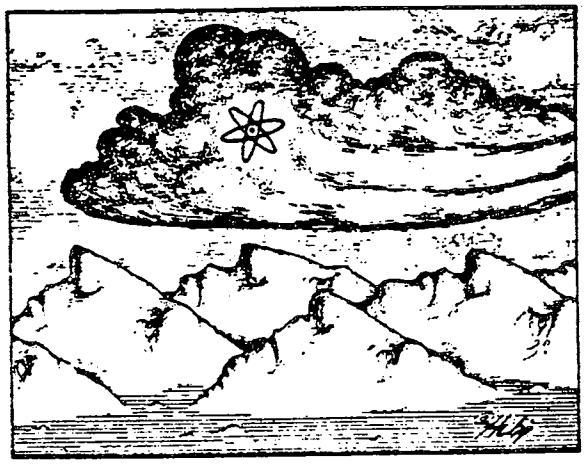
Shut Down: Nuclear Power on Trial, testimony by Goffman & Sternglass. The Book Publishing Company, 156 Drakes Ln., Summertown, TN 38483.

Poisoned Power: The Case Against Nuclear Power Plants, Gofman and Tamplin, Rodale Press, 1971.

Nuclear Madness, by Dr. Helen Caldicott, Autumn Press, 25 Dwight St., Brookline, Mass. 02146. 1978. Can't recommend it too highly.

NUCLEAR SAFETY

The accident at Three Mile Island nuclear power station makes it more apparent than ever that nuclear power is dangerous . . . to its workers, to the people who live near it, and to the whole environment. The government and the industry claim that no one has died as a result of TMI, but they overlook the tremendous increases in miscarriages and infant mortality rates in the wake of the accident. No one knows how much radiation was released because the monitoring instruments couldn't measure that high – they went off the scale. A year later the government allowed the release of highly radioactive krypton gas into the atmosphere around the plant – how much more poison will be released before this particular accident is "over"?!?



Groups

Union of Concerned Scientists, 1025 15th St. NW, Wash., D.C. 20005.
Friends of the Earth, 124 Spear St., San Francisco, CA 94105
Environmental Action, 1346 Conn. Ave. NW, Wash., D.C. 20036.

Books

We Almost Lost Detroit, John Fuller, Reader's Digest Press (!), 1975.
The Accident Hazards of Nuclear Power Plants, R. Webb, U. of Mass. Press, 1976.
The Silent Bomb, Peter Faulkner, Vintage Books, 1977.

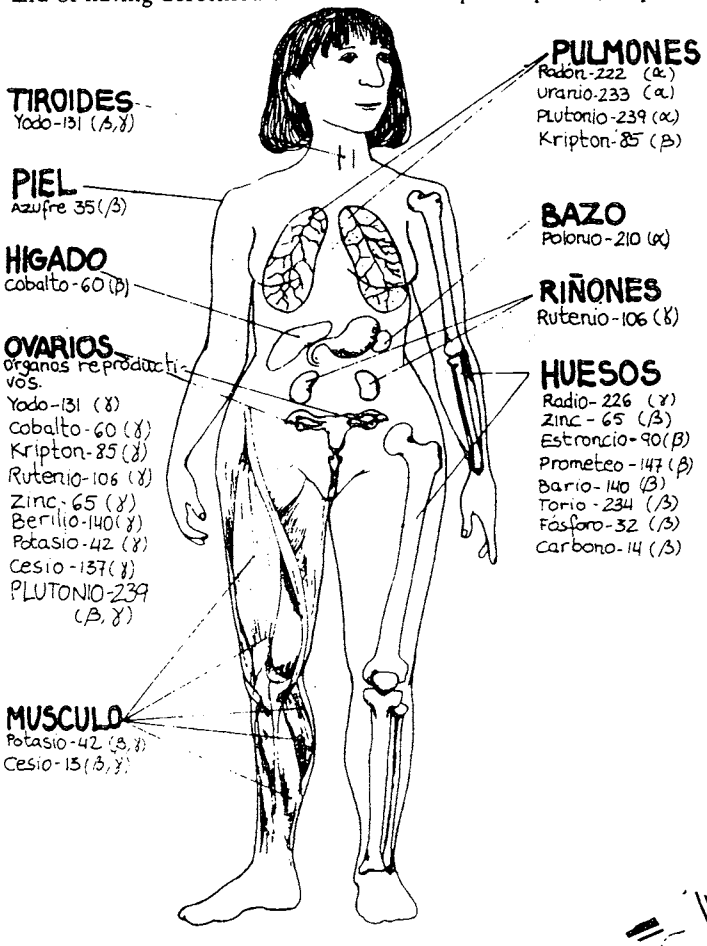
And TMI wasn't the worst accident in the U.S. either. That distinction belongs to Church Rock, New Mexico, where a dam full of uranium tailings burst and sent 100 million gallons of radioactive liquid and 100 tons of tailing solids into the Rio Puerco river. The burst contaminated water and cattle grazing nearby as well as hundreds of Navajos living on the reservation.

The industry continues to tell us that nuclear power is safe, despite the fact that up to 3,000 people may develop cancer from radioactivity received from TMI. And this isn't the worst possible accident. Such an accident could, according to the government's own studies, kill 45,000 people, injure another 100,000, cause $17 billion in damage and contaminate an area the size of Pennsylvania. Of course the government says that such an accident is "improbable", but they said that about the type of accident that has destroyed the TMI reactor. A TMI type accident would only occur, they said, "once every ten million years".

**WARNING:
NUCLEAR RADIATION
IS HAZARDOUS
TO YOUR HEALTH.**

LOW-LEVEL RADIATION

Every study of the dangers of low level radiation has come to the same conclusion – any amount of radiation, no matter how small, will increase your chances of getting cancer and of having deformed children. Nuclear power plants, as part of their planned operations, routinely release 28 different radioactive substances presenting health hazards that are far more subtle than a nuclear meltdown.



Studies done on nuclear workers at the government's Hanford, Washington, facility and at the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Naval Yard have shown that it takes far less radiation than previously thought to induce cancer. Since the discovery of radiation, the level considered safe has continuously been lowered as researchers learn more about the dangers of these man-made elements. The Hanford workers who had increased cancer rates had received less than one tenth of the "permissible" dose of radiation!

Radiation causes damage because it penetrates into our bodies and hits the "information system" (RNA and DNA) of our constantly re-dividing body and sex cells, changing them in such a way as to pass on "bad or inadequate" information to new cells. These new cells eventually become diseased. They may become cancerous. Children, because of their rapid tissue growth and cell division, are especially susceptible to the ill effects of radiation. Cancer, leukemia, cataracts, degenerative disorders like arthritis, and premature aging can, and do, result. Also, when sexual reproductive cells (egg and sperm) receive radiation, mutations which cause birth defects occur. Less obvious genetic changes may result in lowered life expectancy, decreased fertility, a general increase in physical and mental disease, and increased infant mortality.

Groups

Physicians for Social Responsibility, P.O. Box 39, Hanover St. Station, Boston, MA 02112.
Physicians for Social Responsibility, (California Bay Area Chapter), 944 Market St., Room 808, San Francisco, CA 94102.

Books

Low Level Radiation, Sternglass, Ballantine Books, New York, 1972.

NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

Nuclear power plants produce the deadly garbage of plutonium, which is also the raw material of an atomic bomb. Theodore Taylor, who has designed more A-bombs than anyone else alive, says that the information needed to make an atomic bomb is available in unclassified literature. In fact, in 1976 a Princeton University student designed an atomic bomb. This is disquieting information when we realize the nuclear industry has already misplaced over 8000 pounds of bomb grade uranium and plutonium.

There will be enough fissionable material in transit by the year 2000 to produce 250,000 bombs. It is bad enough to think of all the countries that now have nuclear weapons ... we don't want plutonium so common in our society that even individuals might have a chance to make nuclear weapons.

When thinking about proliferation, you might be interested to know that nuclear power itself was developed to help the nuclear weapons industry and production. Early reactors were designed with breeding plutonium in mind. The first "commercial" reactor (2/3 of which was financed by the government, to say nothing of the fuel preparation, disposal, and research costs) was based on the reactor design for a nuclear carrier power plant.

Because of the massive government subsidies, and the hidden "subsidies" like the Price-Anderson insurance scam that limits "nuclear" liability, private corporations eventually were drawn into the nuclear power field searching for high profits. But the strongest impetus was from the U.S. government, which saw nuclear power as a helpful adjunct to the weapons program, and as good propaganda for "The Peaceful Atom".

Groups

Nuclear Facilities Network, AFSC, 1428 Lafayette St., Denver CO 80218.
Rocky Flats Truth Force c/o Narcolyptic Affinity Group, 4475 Whitney Pl., Boulder, CO 80302.
War Resisters League/West, 85 Carl St., San Francisco, CA 94117.

MINING AND MILLING

The government's junkie-like need for more uranium has led to the development and threatened development of uranium mines in many unspoiled parts of the West. Many sites are in territory of the Native Americans and there are now vigorous campaigns in Mt. Taylor, New Mexico and in the Black Hills to try and prevent yet another betrayal of treaties and the accompanying land grabs.

Besides producing high levels of waste and radioactivity that often makes its way into the general environment, uranium mills and mines pose a special threat to the thousands of workers who have been forced by need to sell their lives short. Many of these workers are Native Americans. 25 Navajo uranium miners have died of lung cancer due to their exposure to radioactivity in the uranium mining operations in Red Rock Valley in northeastern Arizona. Another 20 miners are now dying of lung cancer. It is estimated that 70 of the 100 Navajos who worked at the Red Rock uranium mines will eventually die of lung cancer and related respiratory diseases.

When uranium is mined from the ground, it emits a radioactive gas called Radon 222 which is often inhaled into the lungs of the miners. After four days, it converts into Lead 210 which remains radioactive for more than 100 years. Because radiation in the body is carcinogenic, it has been discovered that up to 20 per cent of uranium miners die of lung cancer in a 20 year period of time.

Groups

Black Hills Alliance, Box 2508, Rapid City, SD 55709.
Mt. Taylor Alliance, c/o Southwest Research, 1822 Lomas Ave., Albuquerque, NM 87106
American Indian Environmental Council, 3812 Centeral, SE, Albuquerque, NM 87106.
Anti-Uranium Mining Working Group, c/o SCRAM, 2a Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Movement Against Uranium Mining, 180 Brunswick St., Fitzroy 3065 Vic. Australia.

Mobilization for Survival, 3601 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104.
UC Weapons Lab Conversion Project, 944 Market St., Rm. 508, San Francisco, CA 94102.
New Mexico Peace Conversion Project, 2405 Meadow Road, S.W., Albuquerque, NM 87105.

Books

The Last Chance: Nuclear Proliferation and Arms Control by Epstein, Free Press, New York, 1976.
Brighter Than a Thousand Suns, Robert Jung, Penguin, New York, 1970.
The Day Before Doomsday: An Anatomy of the Nuclear Arms Race by Sidney Lens, Doubleday, Garden City, 1977.
Race to Oblivion: A Participants' View of the Arms Race, Herbert York, Simon & Schuster, New York, 1970.
Nuclear Theft: Risks and Safeguards, Mason Willrich and T. Taylor, Ballinger Press, Cambridge, 1974.
First there was the bomb, then . . . U.C. Nuclear Weapons Lab Conversion Project (for address see above). Every California activist should have one. Information on Nuclear Weapons and Factories in California.

WASTE DISPOSAL

The dangers of nuclear energy do not start and stop at the reactor site. The nuclear industry mines, mills, enriches, ships and attempts to dispose of radioactive wastes. Each year, a nuclear reactor the size of the Diablo plant would produce as much high-level waste as 2,000 Hiroshima-sized atomic bombs. These wastes include strontium and cesium which must be stored for 600 to 1000 years. They also contain plutonium, the most deadly substance known. A large reactor produces 1000 pounds yearly.

This radioactive poison must first be transported, and there are currently two transportation accidents each week. Once it arrives at the waste storage site, this deadly garbage must be stored perfectly, for periods up to 500,000 years. No plan has been devised that can even go one tenth of that distance. What have humans done that has lasted even 3000 years? In Hanford, Washington over 500,000 gallons of wastes have leaked from storage tanks made of steel. In fact, every attempt at waste storage has failed. In Lyons, Kansas, the Atomic Energy Commission's attempt to store wastes in salt beds failed miserably. Yet now the Department of Energy wants to try using salt beds at their Carlsbad, New Mexico Waste Isolation Pilot Plant on an even larger scale than was ever envisioned at the Kansas site.

There are now 60,265,580 square feet of nuclear weapons waste and 15,900,360 square feet of commercial waste. But due to higher levels of high-level waste, the commercial and weapons wastes are about equal in total radioactivity. There are also 140 million tons of uranium mill tailings which produce radon gas, among other things. This waste is dangerous to all life on our planet.

Groups

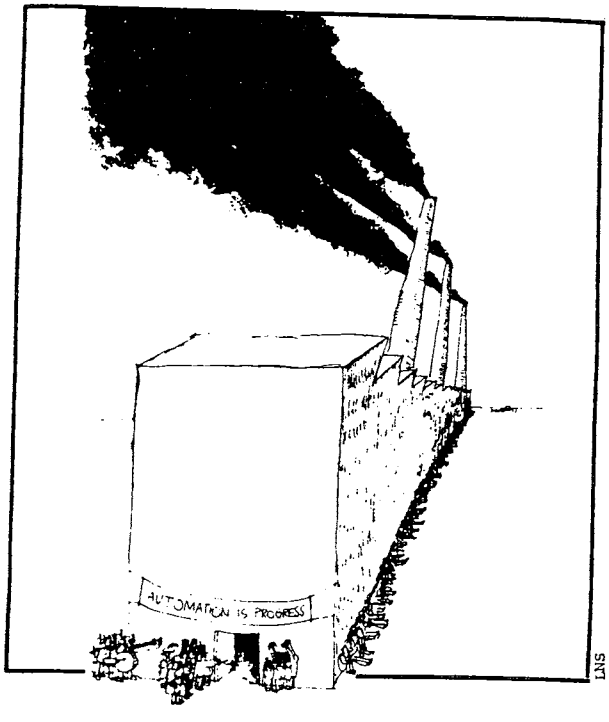
SANE: A Citizen's Organization for a SANE World, 514 C St. NE, Wash., D.C. 20002. (They have an excellent leaflet on waste sites and problems.)

Hanford Conversion Project, P.O. Box 524, Pasco, WA 99301.

EKZ, Dam 47, Middelburg, Holland.

ECONOMICS

Once heralded as a source of energy "too cheap to meter", nuclear power is in reality an extremely expensive form of generating electricity. Nuclear construction costs have climbed ten times faster than the price of food. Diablo Canyon, which was to cost $350 million has so far cost over $1.8 billion. The two reactors being built at San Onofre, near Los Angeles, were originally planned to cost $820 million. They are now estimated at $2.5 billion by their completion date in the early '80's.



Latest estimates on Three Mile Island are that it will cost $855 million to clean up, and the whole cost of the accident could reach $2.8 billion. The utility there wants to charge every utilities customer in the U.S. to pay these costs. Local consumers have already paid $263 million more because of the accident.

As for another important economic issue – how many jobs will it produce – nuclear power once again comes out behind. The combination of solar energy and conservation produces six times as many jobs as nuclear development. A Senate subcommittee on energy recently has estimated that if we were to switch from nuclear to solar the net result would be 3 million additional jobs.

Present law allows California utilities nearly 10% return on every dollar they spend. Therefore, the more they spend, the more profit they make – and the more we pay.

The National Science Foundation has published a detailed study showing that by 1986 nuclear power will cost $48.10 per megawatt/hour while solar conversion plants will produce a megawatt/hour for $30.60 – a 36% savings. This does not include the "hidden" cost of waste disposal, decommissionings and the clean-up of Harrisburg-type accidents.

Groups

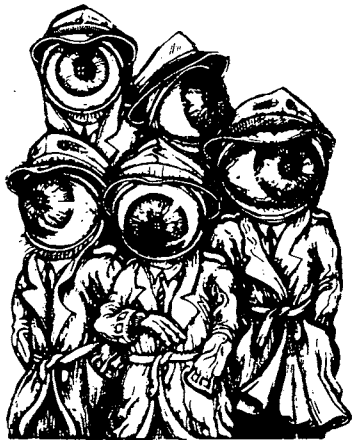
Environmentalists for Full Employment, Rm. 300 1785 Mass. Ave. NW, Wash., D.C. 20036.

Books

Energy, Jobs and the Economy, R. Grossman and G. Daneker, Alyson Publications, Dept. 347, 75 Kneeland St., Room 309, Boston MA 02111, 1979.

Jobs and Energy, (from Env. for Full Employment, address above).

Creating Solar Jobs: Options for Military Workers & Communities, by DeGrasse Jr., Berstein, McFadden, Schutt, Shiras & Street. From Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project, 876 W. Dana, Suite 203, Mt. View, CA 94041.



CIVIL LIBERTIES AND THE NUCLEAR STATE

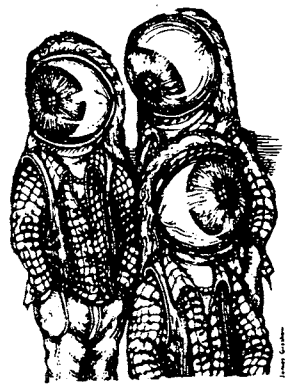
Not all the dangers of nuclear power are physical. The problems of proliferation, and the growing protest movement against the whole nuclear cycle and nuclear mentality have inspired governments and companies around the world to increase their interference in the personal liberties of their citizens and customers. In England, for example, the only police who regularly carry weapons are the special Nuclear Police. In West Germany there have been numerous laws passed against protesters. You cannot work in any government jobs if you are in the anti-nuclear movement, and this includes teaching at public schools.

Here in the U.S. there have been, and there are today, numerous proposed laws aimed at outlawing many kinds of protest against nuclear plants. Both the Los Angeles Police Department and the FBI have publicly admitted to surveillance against people who criticize nuclear power. The Barton Report, commissioned by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, indicates that the government may resort to press censorship, unrestricted search and seizure operations, "shoot to kill" orders, "preventive" detention and even torture of suspect dissidents in a "nuclear emergency".

Private corporations are involved too. PG&E paid Research West, a right-wing private eye corporation, $88,907 for "unspecified investigatory services", according to Federal Power Commission records. Georgia Power Co. also hired Research West. Kerr-McGee in Oklahoma has engaged in all sorts of repressive activity in their attempts to first silence Karen Silkwood and later to cover up her murder. This has included unlawful wiretapping and bugging of Silkwood's apartment by Kerr-McGee and the Oklahoma City Police, covert investigation of Silkwood, including breaking into her apartment and other acts performed with the FBI and the Oklahoma State Highway Patrol.

Employee intimidation isn't limited to the plants of Kerr-McGee or to Oklahoma. On October 8, 1975 construction supervisor J.R. Bell wrote a memo threatening to fire workers not having a "We Need Diablo Canyon" bumper sticker on their cars, and asking employees to report any "disloyal" co-workers to him. Welders at Diablo who told their bosses of cracks in critically important pipes were fired and blackballed from future jobs in the industry, the exact same thing that happened to Spanish welders working on a G.E. reactor in Valencia, Spain.

Karen Silkwood isn't the only anti-nuclear activist to have been murdered. In April of 1979, Michael Eakin was killed in Houston, Texas and another activist was seriously injured. This attack was preceded by nearly a score of beatings, tire slashings, telephone threats and other acts of intimidation. Many other activitists have been killed abroad – in Spain, in France, in the Phillipines. Nukes don't just kill with radiation.

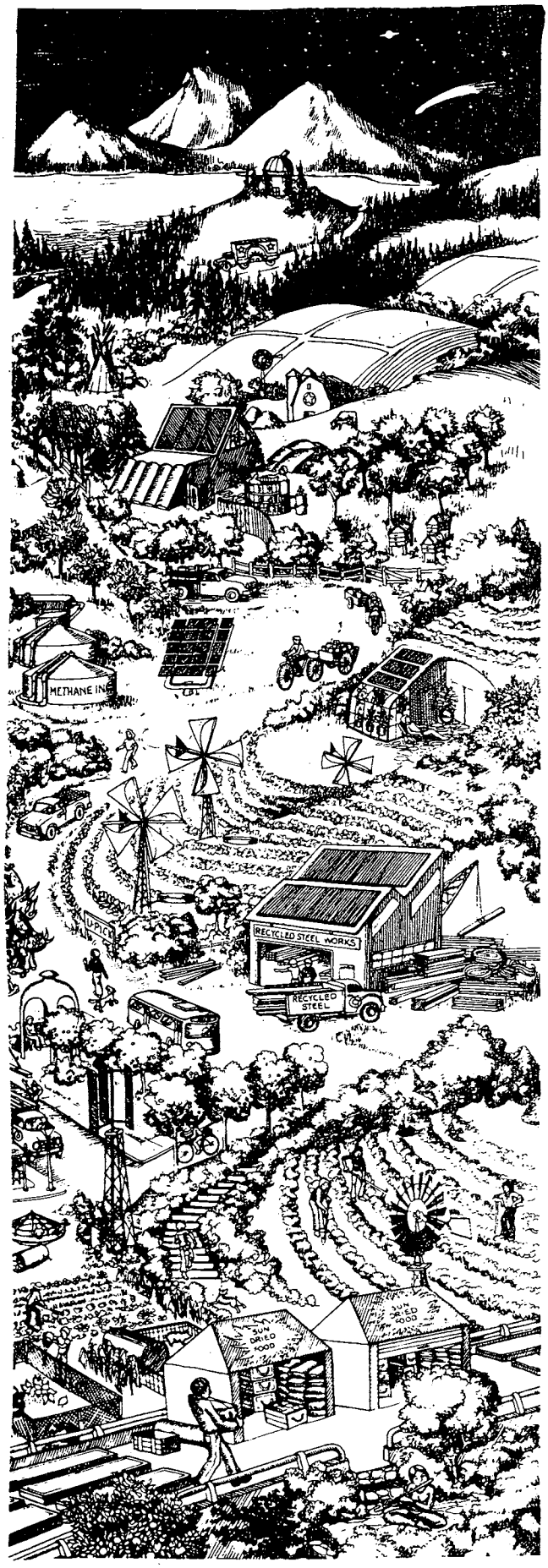


Groups

Center for National Security Studies, 122 Maryland Ave. NE, Wash., DC 20002.
Campaign to Stop Government Spying, 201 Mass. Ave. NE., Wash., D.C.
Surveillance Rights Program, AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102.
Campaign Against the Model West Germany, c/o Evangelisch Studentengemeinde (ESG), Querenburger, Hohe 287, 4630 Buchum 1 Brd., West Germany.
American Civil Liberties Union, 600 Penn. Ave. SE, Wash., D.C. 20003.
Supporters of Silkwood, 317 Penn. Ave. SE, Wash., D.C. 20003.
AIM P.O.W. Defense c/o Ogala-Dakota Information Center, General Delivery, Porcupine, SD 57709.

Books

The New Tyranny, Robert Jungk, Warner Books, 1979.
Nuclear Power and Civil Liberties, Donna Warlock, Wash., D.C. Citizens Energy Project.
"A Tale of Nuclear Tyranny", Peter Barrychowka, New Age, August 1980.



by Diane Schatz

ALTERNATIVES

We do not need dangerous and expensive nuclear plants to supply us with electricity. We don't need foreign oil or nukes. The U.S. has a per capita energy consumption that is twice that of Switzerland; we don't live any better than the Swiss, just more wastefully. By retrofitting our buildings, we could save far more energy by the year 1990 than even a vastly accelerated nuclear program could produce. The American Institute of Architects has estimated that we could save 4-6 billion barrels of oil per year by 1990 (which is more oil than we currently import) if we were to redesign our buildings to be more energy efficient. Besides being cheaper than a nuclear program (6 to 8 times cheaper), a massive retrofitting program such as this would create 2-3 million new jobs.

Solar heat is ready today – it is not only technologically feasible, it is also economically desirable. Even in cold New England, the Massachusetts Energy Policy Office has calculated that if half of the buildings in Massachusetts switched to solar hot water by 1995, we would save 600 million barrels of oil each year as well as $480 million. This would also create 32,000 additional jobs. And this is in New England . . . We could go on with example after example. Check out the materials listed below for more information than you could shake a thermostat at.

We should remember as we learn more and more about alternative energy that for the alternatives to really make a difference, we must have alternative ways of using and thinking about the new technology. Some of the books mentioned below are about this issue as well. We've got to remember that we want to cure the disease, not the symptoms. The problem isn't merely the nuclear/oil, centralized energy technology we have . . . the problem is the social values that led to the development of this system instead of a decentralized, low consumption, recycling one.

Books

Creating Alternative Futures: The End of Economics by Hazel Henderson, Berkeley Windover Books, NY, 1978. Feminist economics.

Soft Energy Paths, Amory Lovins, Harper Torch Books, 1977. A very influential discussion of the politics of energy.

Post-Scarcity Anarchism by M. Bookchin, Ramparts Press. Perhaps the most famous radical analysis of ecology in the '70's.

Small is Beautiful by E.F. Schumacher. A fundamental book.

Ecotopia by Ernest Callenbach, an inspiring utopia set in modern California.

A Guide to Cooperative Alternatives: Community Participation, Social Change, Well-Being, Appropriate Technology, Networking and almost anything else hopeful in America. Includes a Directory of Intentional Communities and a Resource List. Community Publications Cooperative, P.O. Box 426, Louisa, Virginia 23093, June 1979.

Politics of Alternative Technology, David Dickenson, Universe Books, 381 Park Avenue South, NY, NY 10016. Great introduction to the political problems of alternative tech.

Rainbook – Resources for Appropriate Technology by De Moil, Olane NY, Scholken.

Radical Technology, edited by Boyle and Harper. Pantheon Books, Random House, NY.

Appropriate Technology Sourcebook by Ken Darrow and Rick Pam, Volunteers in Asia, Box 4543, Stanford, California 94305

Energy Primer, Solar, Water, Wind, and Biofuels, ed. by Merrill and Gage. Dell Publishing, 1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, NY, NY 10017

The above four books are all so incredibly comprehensive and wonder-filled words fail in describing them. A whole education in themselves.

Drawing from Lone Wolf Studio

The Love Round

Love, love, love love,
People we are made for love,
Love each other as ourselves
For we are one.

Dear friends, dear friends,
Let me tell you how I'm feeling
You have given me such gladness,
I love you so.

Sunshine, sunshine
Warm the hearts of everyone,
We have all been given power,
From the sun.

The Connection (to "Dry Bones")

The clock is connected to the SOCKET,
The SOCKET's connected to the WIRING,
The WIRING's connected to the METER,
We all live under the SUN.

The METER's connected to the VOLTAGE,
The VOLTAGE's connected to the TOWER,
The TOWER's connected to the POWER,
We all live under the SUN.

The POWER's connected to the NUKE PLANT,
The NUKE PLANT's connected to the UTILITY,
The UTILITY's connected to the MONEY,
We all live under the SUN.

The MONEY's connected to the BANKERS,
The BANKERS connected to the WAR MACHINE,
The WAR MACHINE's connected to OPPRESSION,
We all live under the SUN.

But the POWER belongs to the PEOPLE,
The PEOPLE belong to the PLANET,
The PLANET belongs to the UNIVERSE,
WE ALL LIVE UNDER THE SUN.

To the tune of,
"If I Only Had A Brain"

We could all soon be dyin',
And PGE still lyin'
About atomic plants.

We'll have more jobs with solar
And we'll live to be much older
If we give the sun a chance.

Oh, I could tell you why
The nuke's built near the shore.
I could tell you things
you never heard before
About the wastes we have to store.

With low-level radiation
We're destined for mutation
And cancers by the ton.
We could meet our power needs
And avoid the profit greeds
If we only use the sun.
(Fire in the Lake affinity Group)

Round (to tune of "Don't Throw your Trash in My Backyard" - with gestures and gusto)

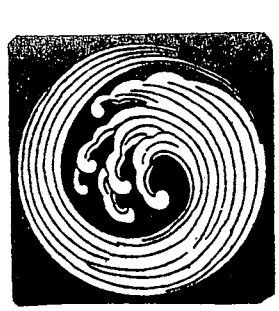
Don't build your nuke in my backyard
My backyard, my backyard,
Don't build your nuke in my backyard,
My back yard's clean.

Birds and trees and animals, animals, animals,
Birds and trees and animals, animals get sick.

One rotten nuke, two rotten nukes, three rotten nukes, four
Five rotten nukes, six rotten nukes, rotten to the core.

The nuke nuke, the nuke nuke, makes me want to puke puke,
The nuke nuke, the nuke nuke, makes me want to puke.

It Could Have Been Me (Holly Near)



chorus:
It could have been me, but instead it was you
So I'll keep doing the things you were doing as if I were two
I'll be a student of life, a singer of songs, a farmer of food
And a righter of wrongs
It could have been me,but instead it was you
And it may be me dear sisters and brothers before we are through
But if you can (die, sing, live, die) for freedom,
Freedom, freedom, freedom,
If you can (die, sing, live, die) for freedom, I can too.

Students in Ohio, two hundred yards away,
Shot down by nameless fire one early day in May
Some people cried out angry,
"You should have shot more of them down!"
But you can't bury youth my friend,
Youth grows the whole world round
chorus
The junta took the fingers from Victor Jara's hand,
Said to the gentle poet, "Play your guitar now if you can,"
Well Victor started singing until they shot his body down
You can kill a man but not a song
When it's sung the whole world round
chorus
A woman in the jungle so many wars away
Studies late into the night, defends the village in the day
Although her skin is golden like mine will never be,
Her song is heard and I know the words
And I'll sing them 'til she's free
chorus
One night in Oklahoma,Karen Silkwood died
Because she had some secrets that the companies wanted to hide
Well they talk about nuclear safety, they talk about national pride
But we all know it's a death machine, and that's why Karen died
chorus

No Diablo

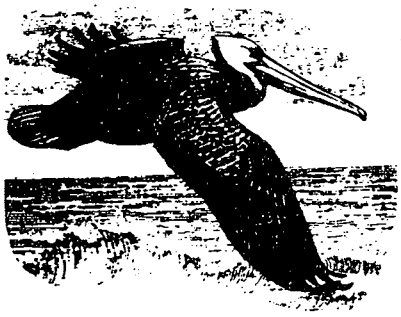
No Diablo, no Diablo, no Diablo over me
And before I'll be oppressed
I'm gonna stand up and protest
For the love of the human family.

(No radiation, no unemployment, no
nuclear power, corporate profits,
radioactive garbage)

Cost of Freedom (theme of Ithaca, NY AG)

Find the cost of freedom
buried in the ground

Mother earth will swallow you
Lay your body down
(repeat until in a trance)



Acres of Abalone

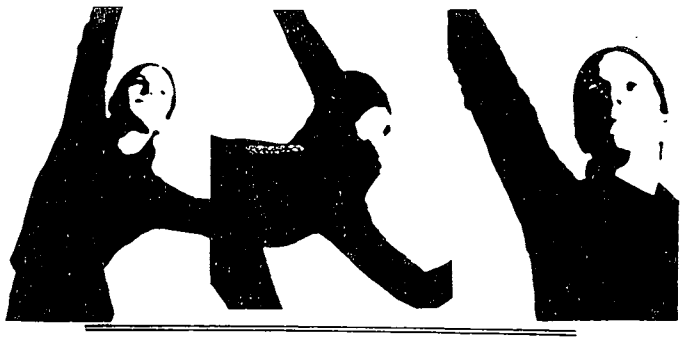
I've lived all my life in this country,
I love every flower and tree,
I expect to live here 'til I'm ninety,
It's the nukes that must go and not me.
chorus:
It's the nukes that must go and not me,
my friend,
It's the nukes that must go and not me;
I expect to live here 'til I'm ninety,
It's the nukes that must go and not me.

I've swallowed enough radiation,
It's time I was standing my ground,
I'm joining that great occupation,
We're shutting that power plant down
chorus

Now San Luis Obispo's a swell town,
It's there that we're taking our stand,
Why sit home and wait for a meltdown,
Come fight for your freedom and land.
chorus

Now Diablo is just the beginning,
We'll soon have the nukes on the run,
It's a fight that the people are winning
A fight for a place in the sun.
chorus

I've discovered a nuclear equation,
PG&E equals no me,
So I'll blockade their nuke with elation,
Surrounded by Abalone.
chorus



Song of the Soul (Cris Williamson)

Open my eyes that I may see
Glimpses of truth thou hast for me
Open my eyes, illumine me
Spirit divine.

Love of my life I am crying,
I am not dying, I am dancing,
Dancing alone in the madness,
There is no sadness,
Only a song of the soul
chorus
And we'll sing this song
Why don't you sing along
And we can sing for a long, long time
Why don't you sing this song
Why don't you sing along
And we can sing for a long long time.

What do you do for your living
Are you forgiving, giving shelter?
Follow your heart. love will find you,
Truth will unbind you,
Sing out a song of the soul (chorus)

Come to your life like a warrior
Nothing will bore you,
You can be happy
Let in the light it will heal you
And you can feel you
Sing out a song of the soul (chorus)

We shall not be moved

We shall not, we shall not be moved
We shall not, we shall not be moved
Just like a tree that's growing by the water
We shall not be moved

We shall not be nuked
We'll not fight for profits
Hand in hand together

You can't stop the spirit

You can't stop the spirit
She's like a mountain
Old and strong
She goes on, and on and on...

High Hopes

Once there was a silly old ant
Thought he'd stop a nuclear plant
Anyone knows an ant can't
Stop a nuclear plant
But he had high hopes
He had high hopes
He had high apple pie in the sky hopes
So anytime you're feeling low
'Stead of letting go
Just remember that ant
Whoops there goes another nuclear
We don't need another nuclear
Got to stop another nuclear plant!

Once there was a silly crustacean
Thought she'd stop a submarine station
Everyone knows a crab can't
Stop a submarine plant
But she had high hopes
She had high hopes

She had high apple pie in the sky hopes
So anytime you're feeling duped
'Stead of getting nuked
Just remember that crab
Whoops there goes another nuclear
We don't need another nuclear
Got to stop another nuclear sub!

Once I heard a little mouse squeak
"You can't stop those nuclear leaks
Anyone knows it takes ten million weeks
'Til you're safe from those leaks!"
But we've got high hopes
We've got high hopes
We've got high apple pie in the sky hopes
So anytime you're feeling bad

Freedom Land

Ain't gonna let nobody turn us around,
Turn us around, turn us around,
Ain't gonna let nobody turn us around,
Gonna keep on walkin', keep on talkin,
Marchin' to the freedom land

Ain't gonna let no Diablo melt us down
Aint' gonna let no politician turn us around
Ain't gonna let no army generals burn this world
(good version by Steve Miller on Anthology.)

'Stead of being sad
Just join up with us crabs
Whoops there goes another nuclear
We don't need another nuclear
Got to stop another nuclear plant!

*Humboldt
Nuclear Reactor
•Sacramento
*Rancho Seco
Nuclear Reactor
San Francisco
*Lawerence-Livermore
Weapons Lab
The blockade/encampment needs trucks (especially flat-beds), boats of all sizes, vans, airships, helicopters, aeroplanes, and buses. Contact the DPO if you can help.
*Diablo Canyon
Nuclear Reactor
Los Angeles
*San Onofre
Nuclear Reactor
San Diego

Why do you not have to serve time immediately? How long do they have?

AA Safe Energy Groups

*Denotes that several community/neighborhood and affinity groups are working in the vicinity.

ABALONE ALLIANCE OFFICE: 944 Market St., Room 307, San Francisco, CA 94102 • (415) 543-3910
DIABLO PROJECT OFFICE: 452 Higuera St., San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 805 543-6814

NORTH

ARCATA:
REDWOOD ALLIANCE, P.O. Box 293/95521 • (707) 822-7884
COVELO:
DOWNWIND ALLIANCE, P.O. Box 731 / 95428 • (707) 983-9989
MENDOCINO:
CITIZENS ALLIANCE FOR SAFE ENERGY, Box 887/ 95460
NAPA:
NAPA VALLEY ENERGY ALLIANCE, 2119 Brown Street, #4/94558
CALISTOGA:
UPPER NAPA VALLEY ENERGY ALLIANCE
2200 Diamond Mtn. Rd./94515 (707) 942-5856
SANTA ROSA:
COMMUNITY NETWORK FOR APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY, 708 Davis St./95401 • (707) 528-6543
*SO NO More Atomics, 883 E. Sonoma Ave./95404 • (707) 526-7220
SONOMA:
SONOMA ALTERNATIVES FOR ENERGY, P.O. Box 452/ 95476 • (707) 996-5123
TRINIDAD:
TRINIDAD ALLIANCE Box 80/95570 • (707) 677-3486

CENTRAL VALLEY & SIERRA

CHICO:
CHICO PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, 708 Cherry St./95926 • (916) 891-8424
DAVIS:
PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, 411 5th St./ 95616 • (916) 753-1630 M–F 12–6 P.M.
FRESNO:
PEOPLE FOR SAFE ENERGY, 386 N. Van Ness/93701 • (209) 268-3109 or 441-8839
MODESTO:
STANISLAUS SAFE ENERGY COMMITTEE, P.O. Box 134/93354 • (209) 529-5750
NEVADA CITY:
PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, 419 Spring St. / 95959 • (916) 272-4848
NORTH HIGHLANDS:
SACRAMENTANS FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, c/o Dan Eichelberger, 3430 E. St. Apt. 72/95660
RED BLUFF:
TEHAMANS AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER, 103 Glenna Lane/96080
REDDING:
VOLCANIC ALLIANCE, 431 Manzanita Lane 96002
SACRAMENTO:
Citizens for Safe Energy 1917-16th St./95814 • (916) 442-3635
SHEEP RANCH:
FOOT HILL ALLIANCE FOR SAFE ENERGY, P.O. Box 53 / 95250
VISALIA:
SEQUOIA ALLIANCE, 824 Goshen #C/93277 • (209) 625-1328

GREATER BAY AREA

BERKELEY:
PEOPLE'S ANTI-NUCLEAR COLLECTIVE, U.C. Berkeley, 607 Eshelman Hall/94720 • (415) 642-6912
BOLINAS:
BOLINAS AGAINST NUCLEAR DESTRUCTION, P.O. Box 708/94924 • (415) 868-1401
CONCORD:
CONTRA COSTANS AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER, P.O. Box 743/94522 • (415) 934-5249
EL GRANADA:
COASTSIDERS FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, P.O. Box 951/94018 • (415) 728-7406
OAKLAND:
EAST BAY ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUP, 585 Alcatraz, Suite A/94609 • (415) 655-1715
PALO ALTO:
CITIZENS FOR ALTERNATIVES TO NUCLEAR ENERGY, P.O. Box 377/94302
PT. REYES:
PELICAN ALLIANCE, P.O. Box 596/94956 • (415) 663-8483
SAN ANSELMO:
*ABALONE ALLIANCE OF MARIN, 1000 Sir Francis Drake Blvd./94960 • (415) 457-4377
SAN JOSE:
GROUP OPPOSED TO NUCLEAR ENERGY, 300 South 10th St./95112 • (408) 297-2299
SAN FRANCISCO:

ALLIANCE AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER, UC Med Center c/o Vicky Sommers N319X/94143 • (415) 666-1435

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Liz Walker, David Hartsough, 2160 Lake St./94121 • (415) 752-7766

CITIZENS FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT, 88 First St., Suite 600/94105 • (415) 777-1984

DIRECT ACTION WORKING NETWORK, 1846 Church St/ 94139 • (415) 826-7776

GREENPEACE ANTI-NUCLEAR COMMITTEE, Building E, Fort Mason/94123 • (415) 474-6767

*PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER, 944 Market St. Room 808/94102 • (415) 781-5342

NURSES FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, 1444 7th Ave/ 94122 • (415) 681-1028
SARATOGA:
ABALONE ALLIANCE CLUB West Valley College, 1400 Fruitvale Ave./95070 • (408) 867-1086 or 374-6459
STANFORD:
ROSES AGAINST A NUCLEAR ENVIRONMENT, P.O. Box 8842 / 94305 • (415) 325-4802

CENTRAL COAST

AVILA BEACH
A.V.I.L.A.
P.O. Box 344/93424
(805) 595-7208
LOMPOC:
LOMPOC SAFE ENERGY COALITION, P.O. Box 158/ 93436 • (805) 736-1897
PACIFIC GROVE:
SOCIETY UNITING FOR NON-NUCLEAR YEARS, P.O. Box 8/93950 • (408) 372-7476
SAN LUIS OBISPO:
PEOPLE GENERATING ENERGY, 452 Higuera / 93401 (805) 429-9525
SANTA MARIA:
THE UNIVERSAL LIFE CHURCH
512 W. Evergreen/93454
(805) 922-1309
SANTA CRUZ:
PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, 112 Peyton St. / 95062 • (415) 426-9523
ACTION COMMUNITY AGAINST DIABLO CANYON (AC/DC)
SOUTH Box 693 / 95060 • (408) 423-7046

AVALON:
CATALINA ISLAND AFS, P.O. Box 1516/90704
BELLFLOWER:
SUNSHINE ALLIANCE/NO RADIOACTIVITY COMMITTEE, P.O. Box 1135/90706
CAMARILLO:
CAMARILLO COALITION FOR SAFE ENERGY, 1759 Marco/93010 • (805) 482-7321
LA JOLLA:
U.C.S.D. Abalone Alliance, U.C.S.D. Student Organizations, B-023/92093 • (714) 271-4248
LOS ANGELES:
*ALLIANCE FOR SURVIVAL, 712 S. Grand View St./ 90057 • (213) 738-1041
GEO, 1127 6th St./90402 (213) 394-4139
OJAI:
STOP URANIUM NOW, P.O. Box 772/93023 • (805) 646-3832
RIVERSIDE:
RIVERSIDE ALLIANCE FOR SURVIVAL, 200 E. Blaine St./92507
SAN DIEGO:
COMMUNITY ENERGY ACTION NETWORK, P.O. Box 33686/92103 • (714) 236-1684 or 295-2084
SANTA ANA:
SUNFLOWER COLLECTIVE, 206 West 19th St./92706
SANTA BARBARA:
PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER, U.C. Santa Barbara P.O. Box 14008/93107 • (805) 968-4238 or 968-2886

SANTA BARBARA PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE, 331 N. Milpas St./93103 • (805) 966-4565
SANTA MONICA:
UCLA ALLIANCE/SANTA MONICA-VENICE, 235 Hill St./ 90405 • (213) 829-7251
SOUTH LAGUNA:
LAGUNA BEACH AFS, 30832 Driftwood/92677
TOPANGA:
TOPANGA CANYON AFS, c/o Food Chakra, Top. Cyn Blvd. & Fernwood/90290
VAN NUYS:
SAN FERNANDO VALLEY AFS, 3615 Victory Blvd. #204/ 91401
VENTURA:
VENTURA SAFE ENERGY ALLIANCE, P.O. Box 1966/ 93001 • (805) 643-2317
WEST LOS ANGELES:
COMMON GROUND, 2222 S. Sepulveda/90064

In your area, contact:

Dial Jan

¡MONEY IS URGENTLY NEEDED!

please send donations to:
Diablo Project Office
452 Higuera St.
San Luis Obispo, Ca.
93401